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For the Coast Guard.

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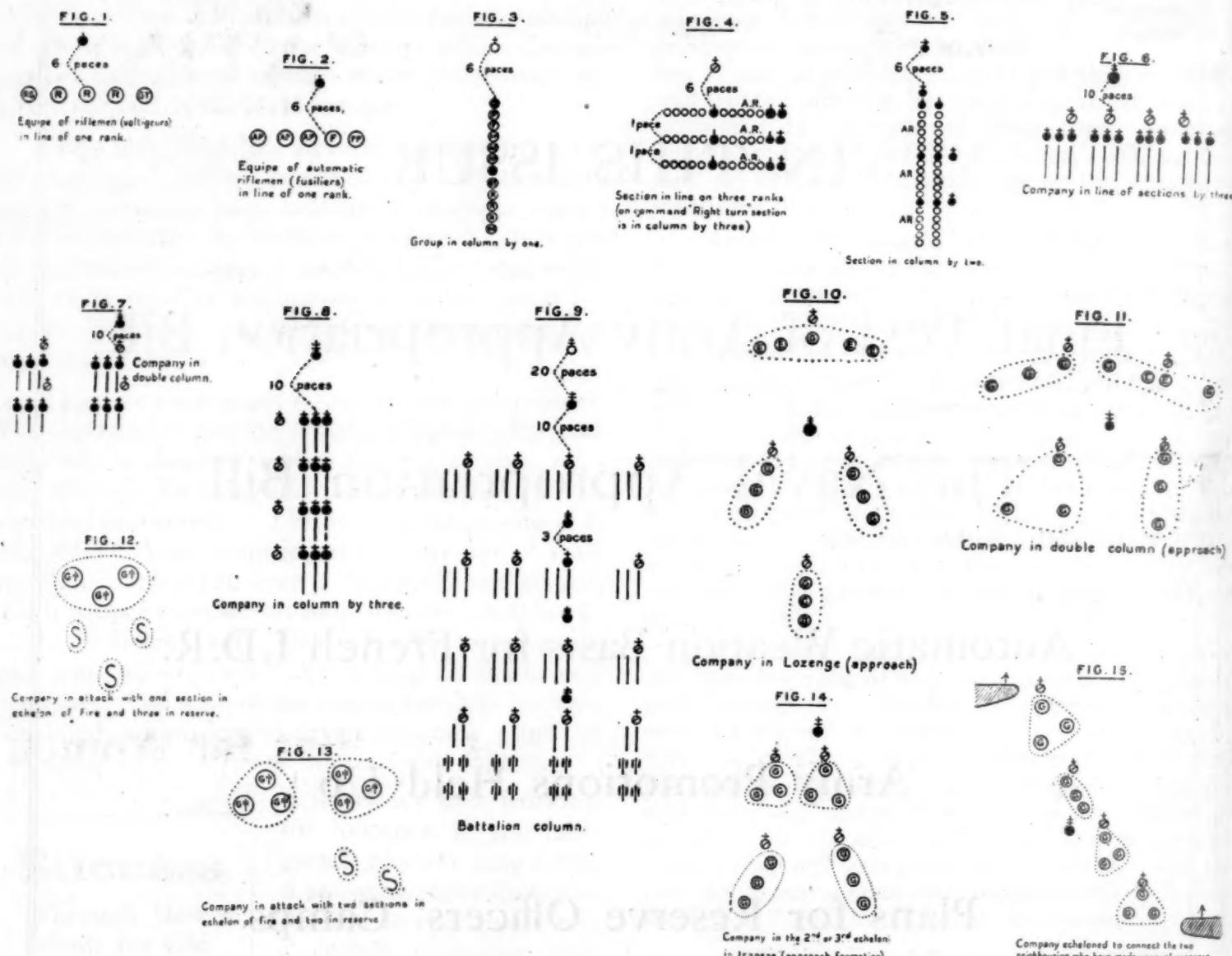
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ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

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Serial Number 3071.

Automatic Weapon Basis for New French I.D.R.



The above diagrams are taken from a study of the new French Infantry Drill Regulations by Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, published in the May issue of the British Royal Engineers' Journal.

This study is of particular interest because it shows the deductions made by the French as a result of their war experience.

The regulations are based upon two fundamental principles. The first is that in the new method of combat, "everything gravitates around the automatic weapon (machine gun and fusil-mitrailleur which corresponds to the Lewis gun). All the members of the Groupe-de-Combat only

exist in relation to the automatic weapon and according to whether their individual rôle is "to move it, to serve it, feed it or protect it." The second point of importance is that the unit of combat is now the group. "The group is the cellule for training and for battle, being the largest body which can be directly controlled by the voice and hand signals of its chief. In the regulations of 1875, which were founded on the Franco-Prussian war, the unit of combat was the company, later it became the section (platoon) then half-section of about twenty men at the end of the late war. Experience shows that even this strength was still too large and too vul-

nerable. Thus the group is now made the primary cellule of infantry."

Captain Hart shows that making an automatic weapon the primary infantry arm is contrary to the opinion held by many British officers who still believe that the rifle in the hands of a well-trained infantry soldier is still the principal weapon of the infantry. In view of the fact that instructions from G.H.Q. of the A.E.F. continually emphasize the importance of the rifle, British opinion is particularly interesting to the American officer.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL published, in the issues of June 3 and 10, two short stories by General Buat, Chief of

Staff of the French Infantry, dealing with personnel and matériel in the recent war. These articles showed that, due to modern fire, the constant tendency is more and more towards a smaller infantry group, and that the time is rapidly approaching when this small group will have to be armed to exist on the battlefield.

The battalion consists of a headquarters group, three ordinary companies, a machine gun company, and a section of accompanying weapons (mortar and accompanying gun). "The ordinary company of war strength is composed of a headquarters section and four combat sections. It

(Continued on next page.)

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ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 354 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y. TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS NOTE THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

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We do not publish any advertising matter unless we are satisfied of its truth.

(Continued from preceding page.)

peace it is generally reduced to three sections. The section is normally composed of three groups. The group consists of an equipe of automatic riflemen and an equipe of riflemen, composed thus:

Parasened	1 N.C.O. chief of the group
	Equipe of Automatic Riflemen
(F)	1 Corporal chief of the equipe
1 Firer	
PP	1 Premier pourvoyeur (feeder)
AP	3 Aides-pourvoyeurs (carriers)
	Equipe of Riflemen
	1 Corporal chief of the equipe
GT	1 Grenade-thrower
RG	1 Rifle grenadier
R	3 Voltigeurs (riflemen)
Chief of section	
Company commander	
G	Group
MP	Machine gun
GM	Machine gun group

CHANGE IN COMMAND OF DESTROYER SQUADRON 11.

Capt. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh, U.S.N., is to be relieved from the command of Destroyer Squadron 11, Pacific Fleet, by Capt. Edward H. Watson, U.S.N., who is on temporary duty in the office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department. Captain Wurtzbaugh is authorized to return to his home.

Comdr. William W. Galbraith, U.S.N., who is now in New York city, has been ordered to the Maryland as engineer officer. Previous orders to the Mississippi for Captain Galbraith have been revoked. Comdr. Theodore Kittinger, U.S.N., has been relieved as executive officer of the Maryland and assigned to command the Bridge. Comdr. Wallace Bertholf, U.S.N., has been relieved from the command of the Chaumont and assigned to duty as executive officer of the Mississippi. Previous orders to the Arizona for Commander Bertholf have been revoked.

REVISED SCHEDULE, ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The Quartermaster General's Office has sent out a memorandum shewing a revised schedule of U.S. Army transport sailings. On account of the delay in the June sailings for the St. Mihiel, the sailing of this vessel has been postponed from July 6 to July 11.

The sailing of the U.S.A.T. Thomas has been delayed from July 29 to Aug. 5 and of the U.S. Grant from Aug. 15 to Sept. 5. This will make it possible for Manila passengers sailing from New York on the U.S. Grant to make connections with the Thomas at San Francisco. This will also enable the U.S. Grant to make a longer stop in San Francisco.

Following is the list of proposed sailings of U.S. Army transports, effective July 1, subject to change:

New York—Porto Rico—Panama.

ST. MIHIEL.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
N.Y. SanJuan	Cristobal	Cristobal	SanJuan	N.Y.	
7/11	7/15	7/19	7/23	7/27	
8/3	8/9	8/12	8/15	8/19	
8/31	9/4	9/8	9/11	9/16	
9/28	10/4	10/7	10/10	10/14	
10/26	10/30	11/3	11/6	11/11	
11/23	11/29	12/2	12/5	12/9	
12/21	12/26	12/30	1/2	1/8	

New York—San Francisco.

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
N.Y. Panama	Panama	San F.			
U. S. Grant	7/20	7/26	7/26	8/4	

San Francisco—Honolulu.

Leave	Due	Leave	Due	Leave	Due
San F.	Honolulu	Honolulu	Honolulu	San F.	
Buford	7/6	7/15	7/20	7/29	
Buford	8/10	8/19	8/24	8/31	
Buford	9/14	9/23	9/28	10/7	
Thomas	10/19	10/27	11/1	11/9	
Thomas	11/30	12/8	12/13	12/21	
Thomas	1/12	1/20	1/25	2/2	

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila.

Leave	Due	Leave	Due	Leave	Due
San F.	Honolulu	Honolulu	Honolulu	Guam	Guam
Thomas	8/5	8/18	8/14	8/27	8/27
U.S. Grant	9/5	9/11	9/12	9/22	9/22
U.S. Grant	11/7	11/19	11/14	11/24	11/24
Due	Leave	Due	Leave	Due	Leave
Thomas	9/1	9/11	9/16	9/17	10/7
U.S. Grant	9/26	10/3	10/7	10/8	10/23
U.S. Grant	11/28	12/5	12/9	12/10	12/26

Freighter.

Leave	Due	Leave	Due	Leave	Due
San F.	Honolulu	Honolulu	Honolulu	Manila	Manila
Meigs	7/1	7/9	7/16	8/4	8/9
Meigs	10/2	10/10			
Due	Leave	Due	Leave	Due	Leave
Meigs	8/14	8/22	9/6	9/11	9/19
Meigs				10/17	10/25

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Army Appropriation Bill

The conference report on the bill H.R. 10871, making appropriations for the military and non-military activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, agreed to in the Senate on June 22, was accepted by the House on the night of June 26.

Final agreement on the entire War Department Appropriation bill was reached on June 27, when the Senate accepted, in the non-military portion of the bill, the House provision of \$7,500,000, available Oct. 1 next, for the new work on the Wilson dam at Muscle Shoals, Ala. All other amendments of the bill that had been reported in disagreement by the conferees having been disposed of, the bill was then presented to the President for signature.

This bill, the first measure providing funds for the Army under the new budget system, carries appropriations formerly provided in a number of bills, including (1) the Army Appropriation, (2) Military Academy, (3) Fortifications, (4) Legislative and (5) Sundry Civil, and in the new act the legislation is placed under two general divisions, military and non-military. Appropriations for the military activities of the War Department are here given in detail, and the important personnel legislation attached to the bill follows the tables.

Appropriations for Military Activities.

Office of Secretary of War, salaries	\$207,080
Contingent expenses, War Dept.	410,375
Contingencies, Army	95,000
General Staff, contingencies, military intelligence	162,500
Clerks and messengers, office, C. of S.	119,270
Adj. Gen. Dept., contingencies	6,000
Army War College	70,380
Gen. Service Schools, Leavenworth	35,000
Military post exchanges	115,000
(\$30,000 of which for libraries and \$6,000 for hostess houses)	
Q.M. supplies, equipment, etc., R.O. T.C.	3,100,000
Ordnance stores, H.O.T.C.	100
Mil. supplies for schools and colleges	500
Civilian Military Training Camps	1,800,000
(Maximum age 27, except World War veterans, not over 35.)	
Adj. Gen's. Office, salaries	1,148,490
Individual service records, World War	230,000
Insp. Gen's. Office, salaries	19,640
Judge Adv. Gen's. Office, salaries	53,020
Pay of officers, line and staff	38,890,771
(See personnel legislation attached.)	
Pay of officers, National Guard	100
Pay and allowances, Officers' Res. C.	1,000,000
Pay of warrant officers	1,800,000
(See legislation attached.)	
Aviation increase, officers of Army	950,000
(See legislation attached.)	
Additional to officers for length of service	5,209,784
Pay of enlisted men	56,866,399
(See legislation attached.)	
Pay, enl. men, Nat. Guard	100
Pay, enl. men, Enl. Res. Corps	5,000
Aviation increase, enl. men, Army	200,000
(Not available for more than 500 enl. men on flying status.)	
Pay, enl. Phil. Scouts	1,046,000
Additional, longevity, enl. men	2,100,940
Retired officers, pay	6,000,000
Incr. rot. officers, on active duty	207,560
Retired enl. men, pay	6,000,000
Ret. enl. men, active duty	18,600
Retired pay clerks	18,500
Retired veterinarians	3,570
Army field clerks and messengers	418,800
Contract surgeons	41,100
Nurses	710,000
Hospital matrons	8,000
Courts-martial	70,000
Rental allowances	6,097,644
(Including quarters for enl. men on duty where public qrs. are not available.)	
Subsistence allowances	5,316,713
Interest on soldiers' deposits	100,000
Expert accountant, I.G.D.	2,500
Exchange, foreign, and in Alaska and at Fort Apache	5,000
Mounted pay, private mounts	50,000
Carroll, Lazear and Kissinger annuities	4,200
Finance Dept. clerks and other employees	1,460,000
(\$50,000 of this available for audit of World War contracts; \$25,000 for personal services, office Ch. of Fin.)	
Mileage	1,850,000
(Mileage O.R.C. ordered for training for 15 days or less shall be at 2 cents per mile.)	
Damage loss private property	50,000
Claims, officers, men, nurses, private property losses in mil. service	50,000
(Not exceeding \$50,000 unexpended balances appropriations for 1919-20 made available for claims for lost property, and enlisted pay and allowances World War, and to June 30, 1920.)	
Arrears, pay and bounty Civil War	1,000
Arrears, pay & allowances, Sp. War	500
Office, Chief of Finance, salaries	285,270
Quartermaster Corps, subsistence	16,750,000
(Fees at sales commissaries other than in Alaska must include customary overhead; utilities of War Dept. sold must include all overhead.)	
Regular supplies, Army	11,500,000

(See, War to sell surplus horses and mules at remount stations and posts or with N.G. or R.O. T.C. and not in use.)	
Clothing and equipage	5,000,000
(Sales hereafter shall be at average current prices, plus overhead.)	
Incidental expenses, Army	4,750,000
Transportation	17,000,000
Water and sewers	1,900,000
Horses, purchase and breeding	180,000
Military posts, construction, etc.	916,000
(\$400,000 Fort Benning; apartment bldgs. cost not to exceed \$150,000 each and to provide for not less than 18 families each; \$55,000 Letterman Hospital, \$262,000 Edgewood Arsenal and Camp Lewis, and \$198,000 U.S. D. Bks., Leavenworth.)	
Military posts, Hawaii	150,000
Storeshouse, Hawaii	54,000
(\$600,000 water supply appropriation of 1921 reappropriated.)	
Barracks and quarters	8,350,000
Barracks and qrs., Phil. Is.	200,000
(No part of said sum shall be expended for construction of quarters for officers of the Army, except in case of emergency with the approval of the Secretary of War, in which case the total cost, including heating and plumbing apparatus, wiring and fixtures, shall not exceed in case of quarters of a general officer the sum of \$8,000; of a colonel or officer above rank of captain, \$6,000; and of an officer of and below rank of captain, \$4,000.)	
Roads, walks, wharves, drainage	500,000
Shooting galleries and ranges	24,800
Rent of buildings, Dist. Columbia	112,362
Sewerage system, Fort Monroe	32,946
Construction and repair of hospitals	529,360
Quarters for hosp. stewards	10,000
Office of Q.M.G., salaries	557,780
(\$50,000 for Cemetery Division, personal services.)	
Signal Corps, tel. and tel.	1,825,000
Washington-Alaska cable and tel.	140,000
Seacoast defenses, fire control, U.S.	175,000
\$140,000; insular, \$25,000; Panama Canal, \$10,000.	
Office, Chief Sig. Officer, salaries	41,060
Air Service, creation and operation	12,700,000
(\$3,500,000 for experimental, lighter-than-air; \$2,053,000 for airplanes.)	
(\$48,500 of 1920 appropriation is continued for contracts executed prior to June 30, 1920.)	
Office, Chief of Air Service, salaries	195,000
Medical Dept., supplies, etc.	1,000,000
Hospital care, Canal Zone	40,000
Amy Med. Museum	7,500
Office, Surgeon General's, salaries	213,880
Bureau of Insular Affairs	68,080
Corps of Engineers, incidental	110,000
Engineer School	35,000
Engineer equipment of troops	75,000
Civilian assts. to Eng. officers	40,000
Eng. operations in field	95,000
Contingent, Eng. Dept., Phil. Is.	2,500
Mil. surveys and maps	25,000
Seacoast defenses, U.S.	655,000
Seacoast defenses, Insular	471,000
(\$335,000 of this is specifically for Hawaii, \$15,000 for Fort Mil's, P.I.; remainder "for the insular possessions.")	
Seacoast defenses, Panama Canal	127,000
Office, Chief of Engineers, salaries	108,170
Ordnance Dept., service	1,250,000
Ordnance stores, ammunition	650,000
Manufacture of arms	375,000
Ordnance stores and supplies	150,000
Automatic rifles	250,000
Tanks	200,000
Field Art., armament	500,000
Ammunition for cannon	300,000
Alteration and maintenance, mobile artillery	450,000
Ammunition and sub-caliber guns for practice	65,000
Proving grounds, maintenance	200,000
Rock Island bridge	171,000
Testing machines, Ord. Dept.	26,250
Repairs of arsenals	600,000
Seacoast defenses, U.S., armament	1,100,000
Seacoast defenses, insular, do.	277,700
Seacoast defenses, Panama, do.	145,000
Office, Chief of Ordnance, salaries	149,080
Chemical Warfare Service	600,000
Office, Chief of C.W.S., salaries	17,240
Nat. Board, Promo, Rifle Practice	20,000
National trophy and medals	7,500
Ordnance equipment, civilian instruction	100
Infantry School, Fort Benning	35,000
Tank Service and schools	30,200
Cavalry School	15,000
Field Artillery Schools (Sill, Knox, Bragg)	29,217
Coast Artillery School	28,000
Seacoast defenses, U.S. construction, etc.	88,269
Seacoast defenses, insular, constr., etc.	40,000
Seacoast defenses, Panama, material	5,000
Office, Ch. of Coast Art., salaries	18,720
Military Bureau for National Guard:	
Forage	1,400,000
Care of material, horses, etc.	1,200,000
Camps of instruction	8,100,000
Expenses, selected officers and men to service school's	250,000
Property and disbursing officers	60,000
Equipment and instruction N.G.	85,000
Travel, officers and non-coms.	310,000
Regular Army conn. N.G.	20,000
Repair Federal property issued to N.G.	375,000
Transportation supplies	250,000
Expenses, sergeant-instrs.	10,000
Office rent, etc., instrs.	
Pay of National Guard (armory drills)	11,000,000

(Continued on next page.)

Naval Appropriation Bill

The Naval Appropriation bill H.R. 11228, agreed to by both Houses, was sent to the President on June 28.

After a very stubborn contest, the provision of the Naval Appropriation bill authorizing the transfer of enlisted men of the Navy to the Fleet Reserve after sixteen, and twelve years was agreed to in conference and passed by both Houses. Passed originally by the House, it was stricken out in the Senate committee and the bill passed the Senate without a provision. Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt took a personal interest in the amendment, as he was convinced that it was a simple recognition for the older men in the Service as well as a measure of economy.

The following is the text of the provision as adopted by the conferees:

ENLISTED STRENGTH FOR 1923.

Immediately upon the approval of this act the Secretary of the Navy shall begin to reduce the enlisted strength of the Navy, by furlough without pay (and no refunds shall be required of men so furloughed), discharge, or otherwise, under such regulations as he may prescribe, without regard to the provisions of existing law governing discharges, so that the average number of enlisted men, including 6,000 apprentice seamen, shall not exceed 86,000 during the fiscal year 1923: Provided, That enlisted men who have served not less than 25 years shall, unless sooner discharged by sentence of court-martial, be permitted to re-enlist and continue serving until they are eligible for retirement after 30 years' service as now provided by law.

That enlisted men of the Navy who would be eligible under existing law for transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve after sixteen years' service at the expiration of the current enlistment in which serving, or who have completed sixteen years' service may be transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve at any time after the passage of this act in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and shall, upon such transfer, receive the same pay and allowances as now authorized by law for men transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve at the expiration of enlistment after sixteen years' service; provided further, that enlisted men of the Navy, who have completed eighteen years' service, may be transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve at any time after the passage of this act in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, and shall, upon such transfer receive the same pay and allowances as now authorized by law for men transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve after twenty years' service.

Provided further, That enlisted men who have served for more than twelve but less than sixteen years shall be permitted to re-enlist and continue serving, unless sooner discharged by sentence of a court-martial, until they have completed sixteen years' service, whereupon they shall, upon their own application, be permitted to transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve.

Provided further, That no enlisted men of the Navy shall be transferred to the Fleet Naval Reserve unless they have completed sixteen or twenty years' service after the Navy is reduced to the number of enlisted men appropriated for in this act, and in no event after Jan. 1, 1923.

Provided further, That the enlisted men who have served less than twelve years found to be in excess of the total number herein appropriated for, after all other deductions have been made by way of retirement or transfer, shall be discharged or furloughed without pay for the convenience of the Government, and all recruiting shall be discontinued until the total number of enlisted men has been reduced to the number herein appropriated for.

Provided further, That enlisted men of the Navy who may be separated from the Service by furlough or discharge under the requirements of this act shall receive travel allowance now authorized by law for men honorably discharged, and shall, upon re-enlistment in the Navy at any time hereafter, receive the then current pay of the rating held at the time of discharge plus all permanent additions to such pay authorized by law at time of re-enlistment for service equal to that which they had at time of discharge, and, if allowed to re-enlist, shall be required to serve under such re-enlistment only for a period equal to the unexpired term of the enlistment in which serving when furloughed or discharged.

Provided further, That additional commissioned, warranted, appointed, enlisted and civilian personnel of the Medical Department of the Navy, required for the care of patients of the United States Veterans Bureau in naval hospitals, may be employed in addition to the numbers authorized or appropriated for in this act.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

The bill as finally amended and accepted by both Houses makes the following provisions for increase of the Navy:

The Secretary of the Navy may use interchangeably the unexpended balances on date of approval of this act under appropriations heretofore made on account of "Increase of the Navy," including any balance then remaining under the appropriation "Increase of the Navy, Torpedoboat destroyers," together

with the sum of \$7,500,000, which is hereby appropriated, and in addition thereto such amount, not exceeding \$8,000,000, as may be realized at face value with accrued interest by the Navy Department, for application upon the obligations of the Navy Department for "Increase of the Navy" from any assignment, such assignment being hereby authorized, by the United States Shipping Board or the Emergency Fleet Corporation to the Navy Department of any obligation or debt or of any note or other securities held as security therefor owing to the United States Shipping Board or the Emergency Fleet Corporation or to the United States by any contractor to whom or to a subsidiary of whom the Navy Department may be obligated on account of supplies furnished or work done on account of "Increase of the Navy," for the prosecution of work on vessels under construction on such date, including the U.S.S. Maryland, the construction of which may be proceeded with under the terms of the treaty providing for the limitation of naval armament, concluded on Feb. 6, 1922, published in Senate Document No. 126 of the present session for the conversion into aircraft carriers, including their complete equipment of aircraft and aircraft accessories, in accordance with the terms of such treaty, two of the battle cruisers, namely, the Lexington and the Saratoga, the construction of which had been heretofore commenced, when the conversion of such battle cruisers shall have been authorized; for the settlement of contracts on account of vessels already delivered to the Navy Department; for the procurement of gyro compass equipment for destroyers not already supplied; for the completion of armor, ammunition, and torpedoes under manufacture on April 8, 1922, for the supply and complement of vessels which may be proceeded with as hereinbefore mentioned, including not to exceed 400 torpedoes of the destroyer type, and not more than \$14,000,000 of the funds herein made available under "Increase of the Navy," shall be applied to objects of expenditure heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Ordnance, and for the installation of fire control instruments on twelve destroyers heretofore constructed, and such balances shall not be available for any other purposes.

The Senate lost its fight for fifty additional naval aviators. The provision that was adopted by the Senate would have given fifty Reserve officers who are qualified naval aviators active service and an opportunity to pass an examination for commissions in the Regular Navy. The House conferees could only see in this fifty additional Regular naval officers and refused to listen to the appeal for more naval aviators.

The Senate won in its contentions for additional money for shore stations. The naval training station at Rhode Island secures \$225,000 as provided in the Senate bill, and the naval training station at Great Lakes 200,000. The appropriations for the Naval Observatory, which were cut by the Senate, were restored in conference, the total being \$48,520.

The appropriation of \$14,725,000 for the Bureau of Engineers made by the Senate was adopted in conference. The Bureau of Ordnance reduction of \$500,000 to a total of \$9,900,000, adopted by the Senate, was agreed to in conference. The increase of the Senate to \$16,200,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repair was agreed to in conference.

The House committee's amendment prohibiting the expenditure of money on the naval proving ground at Dahlgren, Va., went out in conference.

The House provision appropriating \$750,000 for the navy yard at Mare Island with an authorization of \$2,800,000 was adopted. The Senate appropriation for the navy yard at Puget Sound, \$500,000 for pier No. 4, \$50,000 for dredging, with a total of \$590,000, was adopted. So was the appropriation of \$200,000 for the naval operating base at Hampton Roads. The Senate amendment of an addition to the machine shop for \$100,000, bringing the total up to \$228,000 for Pearl Harbor, was adopted. For the same station appropriation for additional storage facilities for ammunition was increased \$80,000, making the total for the naval ammunition depot \$35,000. The appropriation of \$7,500 was added to that for the submarine base at Pearl Harbor, bringing the total up to \$71,500.

With a reduction in the amount of appropriations from \$3,000,000 to \$2,800,000, the provision in the bill for the Naval Reserve Force and Naval Militia was agreed to by both Houses. There are some changes in the text, but as it passed the practice cruise for the Naval Reserve Force, other than Class 1, and the Volunteer Naval Reserve is assured.

As the bill finally passed it carried \$6,537,000 for new aircraft construction and the procurement of equipment, and \$280,000 is set aside for the construction of buildings and improvement of buildings. This is to be distributed as follows: Anacostia, D.C., \$50,000; Pearl Harbor, \$150,000; Hawaii, \$150,000, and Quantico, \$80,000.

(Continued on next page.)

Naval Appropriation Bill

(Continued from preceding page.)

FIGURES OF NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Office of Secretary: Salaries.....	\$72,080
Temporary employees.....	58,340
Contingent, Navy Dept.....	67,000
Printing and binding.....	212,250
(Also portion of 1922 appropriation reappropriated.)	
Pay, miscellaneous.....	3,200,000
Contingent, Navy.....	45,000
Temp. govt. West Indian Is.....	345,440
State Marine Schools.....	75,000
Care of lepers, Guam.....	18,000
Office of Solicitor.....	42,910
Office of Naval Records.....	48,500
Office of J.A. General.....	38,810
Office Chief of Nav. Operations.....	61,170
Office Dir. of Nav. Commu.....	134,300
Office of Naval Intelligence.....	30,080
Bureau of Navigation:	
Transportation and recruiting.....	4,151,775
Recreation, enlisted men.....	520,000
Contingent.....	16,000
Gunnery and eng. exercises.....	93,200
Instruments and supplies.....	690,112
Ocean and lake surveys.....	90,000
Naval Trg. Sta., Calif.....	125,000
Naval Trg. Sta., R.I.....	225,000
Naval Trg. Sta., Great Lakes.....	200,000
M.T. Sta., Hampton Roads.....	260,000
Naval Reserve Force.....	3,000,000
Naval War College, R.I.....	90,950
Naval Home, Philadelphia.....	158,622
Salaries, etc. Bu. Navigation.....	348,610
Hydrographic Office, pay.....	219,030
Hydro. Office and branch, conting.....	148,700
Naval Observatory.....	85,400
Nautical Almanac Office.....	18,420
Bureau of Engineering:	
Exper. sta., Naval Academy.....	14,795,000
Salaries and services.....	200,000
Bureau Conair. and Repair:	
Vessels.....	290,390
Salaries and services.....	16,000,000
Bureau of Ordnance, material.....	316,460
Smokeless powder.....	9,500,000
Experiments.....	187,000
Contingent.....	205,000
Salaries and services.....	18,000
Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:	
Pay and allowances, Navy.....	133,230
Provisions.....	121,745,426
Maintenance.....	19,499,355
Freight.....	7,054,260
Fuel and transportation.....	4,000,000
Salaries and services.....	16,000,000
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:	
Supplies and clerical.....	759,110
Contingent.....	435,000
Bringing home remains.....	65,000
Care of hospital patients.....	85,000
Salaries and services.....	61,150
Bureau of Yards and Docks:	
Maintenance.....	5,800,000
Contingent.....	150,000
Salaries and services.....	214,350
Public Works, B. Yards and Docks:	
Portsmouth, N.H.....	250,000
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75,000
Norfolk, Va.....	75,000
Charleston, S.C., dredging.....	36,000
Mare Island, Calif.....	75,000
Puget Sound, Wash.....	590,000
Hampton Roads, Va.....	200,000
Pearl Harbor, H.T.....	228,000
Iona Island, N.Y.....	15,000
Lake Denmark, N.J.....	26,000
Fort Lafayette, N.Y.....	10,000
Charleston, S.C., magazine.....	36,000
Puget Sound amm. depot.....	8,000
Mare Island, magazine.....	100,000
Pearl Harbor amm. depot.....	95,000
Keyport, Wash.....	45,000
Great Lakes, Ill.....	425,000
Marine Bks., San Diego.....	482,000
Naval Hosp., San Diego.....	500,000
Submarine base, Pearl Harbor.....	71,500
Bureau of Aeronautics:	
Aviation.....	14,683,950
Salaries and services.....	119,610
Naval Academy:	
Pay of professors and others, \$556,400; in all, civil establishment, \$1,001,261.	
Current and miscellaneous expenses, \$109,700; in all, maintenance and repairs, \$1,118,500.	
In all Naval Academy, exclusive of Public Works.....	2,229,461
Marine Corps:	
Pay and allowances, officers.....	4,599,630
Pay of retired officers.....	379,047
Pay and allowances, enlisted men.....	11,866,372
Ditto, retired men.....	305,928
Undrawn clothing.....	250,000
Mileage.....	125,000
Pay of civil force.....	146,612
(In all, pay, Marine Corps, \$17,672,599.)	
Provisions.....	3,011,519
Clothing.....	1,100,000
Fuel.....	700,000
Military stores.....	400,000
Transp. and recruiting.....	827,680
Repairs of barracks.....	350,000
Forge.....	100,000
Contingent.....	1,975,000
(Total, Marine Corps, exclusive of public works, \$26,146,748.)	
Increase of Navy.....	7,500,000
(Also various reappropriations of balances.)	

OTHER PROVISIONS.

Employment of Reserve Officers.

The authorization contained in Sec. 2 of the Naval Appropriation act for the employment of 500 Reserve officers in the aviation and auxiliary service is hereby repealed.

Civilian Instructors at Naval Academy.

No part of any sum in this act appropriated shall be expended in the pay or allowances of any commissioned officer of the Navy detailed for duty as professor or instructor at the U.S. Naval Academy to perform the duties which were performed by civilian professors or instructors on Jan. 1, 1922, whenever the number of civilian professors or instructors employed in such duties shall be less than 80: Provided, That in reducing the number of civilian professors no existing contract shall be violated: Provided further, That no civilian professor, associate or assistant professor, or instructor shall be dismissed, except for sufficient cause, without six months' notice to him that his services will be no longer needed.

Retirement of Capt. Hutch I. Cone.

That any officer of the Navy who has heretofore served four years as chief of a bureau

in the Navy Department and shall be retired subsequent to the completion of such period of service for physical disability due to wounds inflicted by the enemy while in the performance of his duty shall be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances now authorized by law for the retirement of a chief of bureau.

Reserve Chaplains to Regular Navy.

That the Naval Appropriation act approved June 4, 1920, is hereby amended so that any chaplain in the Naval Reserve Force who was more than 50 years of age on the date of said act, and who now holds the confirmed rank of commander, may be transferred to and appointed in the same permanent grade and rank in the Regular Navy, not in the line of promotion and not eligible for retirement: Provided, That any chaplain transferred to the Regular Navy in accordance with this authorization shall be wholly retired without pay upon attaining the age of 64 years or becoming physically incapacitated for active duty: Provided further, That nothing contained in this act shall operate to increase the number of chaplains with the rank of commander as now authorized by law.

Army Appropriation Bill

(Continued from preceding page.)

Arms, equipment, etc., N.G., for field service.....	2,000,000
(The mounted, motorized, air and tank units of the N.G. shall be so reduced that the appropriations made in this act shall cover the entire cost of maintenance of such units for the N.G. during the fiscal year 1923.)	
Militia Bureau, salaries.....	70,200
Military Academy:	
Pay.....	1,680,549
Maintenance.....	379,080

A total of \$2,973,855.49, from unexpended balances of appropriations for support of the Military Establishment, is ordered covered into the Treasury.

PEOPLE LEGISLATION.

Fixing the officer strength of the Army at 12,000 on the active list after Jan. 1, 1923, the bill as agreed to provides for the following distribution of strength in grades and for the following method of reduction from the present strength:

Pay of officers: For pay of officers of the line and staff, \$33,890,771: Provided, That after Jan. 1, 1923, the sum herein appropriated for the pay of officers shall not be used for the pay of more than 12,000 commissioned officers on the active list of the Regular Army and the emergency officers in service undergoing physical reconstruction:

Officer Distribution.

Provided further, That on and after January 1, 1923, there shall be officers as now authorized by law except that there shall be 420 colonels, 577 lieutenant colonels, 1,575 majors, 3,150 captains, 2,967 first lieutenants, and 1,771 second lieutenants, and these numbers shall not be exceeded except as hereinafter provided: 983 officers of the Medical Corps, 158 officers of the Dental Corps, 126 officers of the Veterinary Corps, 72 officers of the Medical Administrative Corps, and 125 chaplains.

Promotion for Philippine Scout Officers. and the numbers herein provided shall include the officers of Philippine Scouts who shall continue to be carried on the promotion list and who shall be promoted to grades from first lieutenant to colonel, inclusive, in the same manner as prescribed by law for other officers on the promotion list:

Stoppage of Promotions.

Provided further, That prior to Jan. 1, 1923, there shall be no promotions to grades below brigadier general of officers of the Regular Army except of officers of the Medical Department and chaplains, and vacancies now existing in any grade below brigadier general not actually filled by the acceptance of an appointment tendered prior to the date of approval of this act shall not be filled;

and beginning Jan. 1, 1923, there shall be no promotions or appointments to any grade or to the branches of the Medical Department or chaplains that would cause the numbers herein authorized for such grade or branch to be exceeded, except that the colonels, exclusive of those in the Medical Department and professors, remaining on the active list on Jan. 1, 1923, and not included in the 420 junior colonels on that date shall be carried as additional numbers so long as they remain in that grade and shall not prevent promotions due to vacancies occurring among the 420 authorized colonels:

Absorption, Reduction, Elimination.

Provided further, That officers in excess of the numbers authorized herein and not removed from the active list by other means shall be disposed of as follows: Those of the Medical Department and chaplains shall, prior to Jan. 1,

1923, be eliminated from the active list as hereinafter provided:

those other than of the Medical Department and chaplains shall, prior to Jan. 1, 1923, be eliminated from the active list as hereinafter provided except that not more than a total of 800 now in grades from colonel to first lieutenant, inclusive, shall either be continued as additional officers in their grades until absorbed, or those in grades below lieutenant colonel shall in inverse order of standing on the promotion list beginning with the lowest on the list in each next lower grade prior to Jan. 1, 1923, and officers accepting recommission in a lower grade shall be carried on the promotion list in the positions they now occupy and shall, while serving in such lower grade, take rank among the officers of the Regular Army in accordance with their length of service notwithstanding the date of their new commission; and any officer shall be eligible for recommission and service in the branch in which now commissioned:

Discharge and Retirement Pay Rates.

Officers selected for elimination of less than ten years' commissioned service may, upon recommendation of the board herein provided for, be discharged with one year's pay; or those of more than ten years' and less than twenty years' commissioned service may, upon recommendation of the board, be placed on the unlimited retired list with pay at the rate of 2½ per cent. of their active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of such commissioned service;

or those of more than twenty years' commissioned service may, upon recommendation of the board, be placed on the unlimited retired list with pay at the rate of three per cent. of their active pay multiplied by the number of complete years of such commissioned service, not exceeding seventy-five per cent.

Absorptions and Reductions.

Provided further, That, of the 800 or less officers to be absorbed or recommissioned under the preceding proviso, a suitable number of officers in grades from colonel to first lieutenant, inclusive, shall be continued as additional until absorbed and a suitable number in each grade from major to first lieutenant shall be recommissioned in the next lower grade, such suitable numbers to be determined by the President upon the recommendation of the board of general officers hereinafter provided.

Count Commissioned Service Only.

Provided further, That commissioned service for the purpose of this act shall include only active commissioned service in the Army performed when under appointment from the United States Government whether in the Regular, provisional or temporary forces.

Offer Warrant Grade in Lieu of Discharge.

Provided further, That any officer of less than ten years' commissioned service but of more than twenty years' service accredited toward retirement or for increased pay for length of service may, in lieu of discharge with one year's pay as hereinbefore provided, if he so elects, be appointed a warrant officer, and carried as an additional number in that grade; or he may, if he so elects, be retired with the rank of warrant officer with pay at the rate of two per cent. of the pay of a warrant officer multiplied by the number of years of such accredited service.

Elimination and Retirement Board.

Provided further, That the Secretary of War shall convene a board of five general officers which may include retired officers, whose call to active duty for this purpose is hereby authorized, which board, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall recommend to the President the officers to be eliminated from the active list under the provisions of this act, the number of officers in various grades to be recommissioned in the next lower grade as hereinbefore provided, and the number of officers in various grades to be continued as additional until absorbed as hereinbefore provided.

Assignments to Branches.

Provided further, That officers shall be assigned to the several branches of the Army so that the number assigned to any branch, except of the Medical Department and chaplains, shall be seventy per cent. of the number prescribed for such branch under the act of June 4, 1920, but the President may increase or diminish the number of officers assigned to any branch by not more than a total of thirty per cent.

For 600 Warrant Officers.

For pay of warrant officers, \$1,800,000: Provided, That no vacancies in the grade of warrant officer, exclusive of warrant officers in the Mine Planter Service, shall be filled until the number in such grade is reduced to 600, and thereafter the number shall not be increased above 600:

Provided further, That nothing contained herein shall prevent the appointment of qualified band leaders for authorized bands:

Provided further, That within sixty days after the approval of this act the number of warrant officers in the Army Mine Planter Service

shall be reduced to forty, and thereafter the number shall not be increased above forty.

Authority for Flying Pay.

For aviation increase, to officers of the Army, \$95,000: Provided, That the authorization for increase of flying pay contained in Sec. 13a of the act of June 4, 1920, shall be construed to include any officer of any branch of the Service who may be ordered by proper authority to perform duty requiring him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

Enlisted Strength 125,000.

For enlisted men: For pay of enlisted men of the line and staff, not including the Philippine Scouts, \$56,866,399: Provided, That the total authorized number of enlisted men, not including the Philippine Scouts, shall be 125,000.

ANALYSIS OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following analysis of the Army Appropriation bill as it affects the officers of the Regular Army is furnished the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by a member of the General Staff who has made a study of it:

The provision in the Army Appropriation act providing for the disposition of surplus officers made necessary by the reduction in the authorized strength of the Regular Army to 12,000 commissioned officers on the active list is a compromise between similar provisions contained in the House bill, the Senate bill and the original proposition submitted by the War Department and generally referred to as the Pershing bill. The adopted provision follows more nearly the original House provisions than those of either of the others. This provision provides, first, that the total strength of the Regular Army, after Jan. 1, 1923, shall not exceed 12,000 officers on the active list, of which number 1,540 shall be non-single list and 10,460 shall be single list officers. The distribution in grades on the single list is determined by the percentage for each grade contained in the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, with the exception of the number in the grade of lieutenant colonel, which, in this provision, is 5.5 per cent. instead of 4.5 per cent., and the number in the grade of second lieutenant which, in this provision, is 17 per cent. instead of 18 per cent., as provided in the act of June 4, 1920. Surplus officers in the non-single list group must be disposed of by actual elimination from the active list either by discharge or by retirement.

Of the single list group the 170 surplus colonels must be disposed of by (a) elimination from the active list by discharge or by retirement; or (b) being carried as additional numbers in the grade of colonel until their removal from the active list occurs in the normal course of events and while so carried not to prevent promotion to vacancies which occur among the 420 authorized colonels. The 97 surplus lieutenant colonels are to be disposed of by (a) elimination from the active list by discharge or retirement; or (b) being carried as additional numbers in the grade of lieutenant colonel, thereby halting promotion; to the grade of lieutenant colonel until they are absorbed. The 670 surplus majors are to be disposed of by (a) elimination from the active list by discharge or retirement; or (b) being carried as additional numbers in the grade of major, thereby halting promotion in the grade of major until they are absorbed; or (c) being demoted to the grade of captain from the bottom of the list of majors. The 1,258 surplus captains and the 71 surplus first lieutenants are to be disposed of in the same way as the surplus majors.

The provision authorizing an officer of less than ten years' commissioned service but of more than twenty years' service accredited for retirement to be appointed as a warrant officer, either on the active or retired list, applies to officers of all seven grades. The question arises in the minds of most Army officers why demotion is provided for from the grades of major, captain and first lieutenant and is not provided for from the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel. The reason, perhaps, will be found in the fact that at the bottom of the list of colonels and lieutenant colonels are found officers of long years of commissioned service who spent many years in the grades of lieutenant and captain and who were either commissioned officers or enlisted men in the Spanish War and were commissioned officers in the Philippine Insurrection, the World War, the various expeditions into Mexico, China, Cuba, etc.

Those who would be demoted from these grades are officers who have waited many years in the lower grades to attain this rank, and it was probably the opinion of the Congress that they had all served long enough as commissioned officers to justify holding their present grades. On the other hand, the officers at the foot of the list of majors, captains and first lieutenants are young men who have less than seven years of commissioned service, and while most of them have had experience as officers in the World War, they have spent nearly as much time in the lower grades as officers normally have spent and will spend in those grades before promotion to the higher grades. Therefore, it was probably deemed proper at this time, when it is necessary to reduce the Army and to redistribute the officers in the various grades on the basis of a new authorized strength to demote these younger officers to lower grades. Their demotion will not carry with it a decrease in their pay, but it will, in most cases, delay future increases in pay.

Meaning and Effect of Army Officer Legislation

Just what method will be employed in disposing of the surplus officers of the Regular Army under the appropriation bill as it has been passed by Congress will be determined by the board that is authorized by the act. It is possible that the board will find it necessary to submit a number of questions to the Judge Advocate General for an opinion before it concludes its deliberations.

The number to be eliminated by Jan. 1 is estimated all the way from 1,788 to 2,188. None of the estimates takes into consideration the number of retirements upon application, for age and disability that will take place in that period. There may also be a number of resignations, for under the terms of the bill the prospects of advancement from the lower grades are very discouraging and there is no doubt that officers who have good offers in private life will accept them.

Incidentally it will be noted upon reading the personnel provisions of the bill, as printed in this issue, that Congress has settled the Philippine Scout question by inserting a provision which places Scout officers in the single list for promotion beyond a question of doubt. It is stated that under the policy of the War Department the requirements for Scout officers will be as exacting as those for the Regular Army. The only difference will be that native Filipinos will be eligible only for appointment as Philippine Scout officers and officers commissioned as such will serve with the Philippine Scouts. The law, however, makes them eligible for promotion to the grade of colonel.

It will be noted that in the bill it is provided that the board shall eliminate or demote officers "under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War. This gives the Secretary of War authority to determine just what system shall be employed. It will not be mandatory on the part of the Secretary of War to create 800 additional officers under the provisions of the bill dealing with this subject. He is simply authorized to do this if he deems it wise. The Secretary, to a great extent, can proceed along the lines that were originally proposed in the Pershing bill and dispose of the entire surplus of officers by elimination. He is being urged by some of the higher ranking officers on duty at the War Department to do this. It is insisted that such a policy would have a better effect on the Army than any system which would block promotion for years. In all probability the Secretary will consult the board before determining what policy he will pursue in the disposition of the surplus officers under the bill.

The subjoined table was prepared by an officer who has made a close study of the bill:

	Now.	Au.	Add.	Elim.
Medical Corps	1,132	983	0	149
Dental Corps	235	158	0	77
Veterinary Corps	160	126	0	34
Med. Adm. Corps	138	72	0	66
Chaplains	176	125	0	51
Sub-total	1,841	1,464	0	377
Colonels	576	420		
Lieut. colonels	668	577		
Majors	2,210	1,575	*800	*1,411
Captains	4,408	3,150		
1st lieutenants	2,088	2,967		
Sub-total	10,900	8,689	800	1,411
Grand total	12,740	10,153	800	1,788

*Distributed by the board in grades from colonel to 1st lieutenant, inclusive.

Note.—The above computation is exclusive of the general officers and professors as these are not affected by the bill.

In the official print of the bill the provisions for reduction, demotion and retirement of officers are all contained in one long, dense paragraph. For the convenience of the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, this legislation is printed in another column in dissected form—all there, but broken up into numerous paragraphs and these again into clauses, to enable an easy digestion of this legislation that will be food for thought for time to come.

NUMBER OF NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE PROMOTED IS INCREASED.

Just before it held its first session on June 27 the Navy Selection Board for the line was instructed as to the number of officers to be selected for promotion. Seven captains, as was previously announced, are to be selected for promotion to the grade of rear admiral. The number of commanders to be promoted to captains was increased from twenty-one to twenty-seven, and the number of lieutenant commanders to be promoted to commanders was increased from forty-four to sixty.

HOUSE PASSES DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill (H.R. 12090) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1922, and prior fiscal years, and supplemental appropriations for 1923, as passed by the House June 23 carries the following items for completion of acquisition by real estate by the Q.M. Corps, U.S. Army:

For Army supply bases: New Orleans, \$282,000; Brooklyn, N.Y., \$1,590,675.52; Philadelphia, Pa., \$766,937; Charleston, S.C., \$159,020; Norfolk, Va., \$190,000.

For Army reserve depots: New Cumberland, Pa., \$92,500; Schenectady, N.Y., \$1,000.

For quartermaster depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., \$225,000.

For quartermaster warehouses: Baltimore, Md., \$100,000; Newport News, Va., \$223,670.

For Artillery range, Tobyhanna, Pa., \$7,533.67.

General Hospital No. 19, Azalea, N.C., \$58,000.

Site for septic tank, Souther Field, Ga., \$750.

For Ordnance depots: Savanna, Ill., \$500; Pedricktown, N.J., \$215,652.90.

Sewer right of way, Bethlehem, Pa., \$275.

Ordnance storage depot, Middletown, Pa., \$50,000.

For Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., \$174,591.68.

In all, \$4,140,105.72.

For land at Camp Grant, Ill., \$65,803.71, of the unexpended balance of appropriation "Barracks and quarters, 1920," is continued and made available for this purpose during fiscal year 1923.

For completion of acquisition of land at Camp Bragg, N.C., \$698,081.56.

ANOTHER INJUSTICE IN THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The great havoc wrought by the recently passed appropriation bill is vividly brought home as it affects certain warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service. At the present time there are 76 of these men on active duty, a large majority of them having grown old in the Service and a number hovering near the time when they will become eligible for retirement. The wording of the appropriation bill cuts the number of this class down to 40, which will mean a surplus of 36. As the bill will be operated, two months is given for this reduction to take place. It seems a great injustice to these men, many of whom have devoted their entire lives to the service of their country, to be separated from the Service at a time when they are in the shadow of retirement, and also when the commercial conditions of the country are at such a low ebb. Although the chances seem slight for such a policy to be carried out, the hope is expressed that Congress will see the need for carrying for these men.

MILEAGE AND TRAVELING EXPENSES OF OFFICERS, U.S.A.

Under the Army head in this issue is published an important circular from the War Department which goes into effect July 1, 1922, governing mileage and traveling expenses of officers.

The provisions of the circular have equal application to contract surgeons, warrant officers, Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M. Corps.

The Weekly Washington Letter

By E. B. Johns, Washington Correspondent

Post-mortems are never pleasant affairs, but I simply must write one on the Army Appropriation bill which is now a law. There is also a tendency on the part of all of us to be wiser after the event has taken place than before. However, it must be admitted that in the light of events that have taken place in the conference on the Appropriation bill and on the floor of the House, even its supporters are not now quite certain that it was a wise move to send the so-called Pershing bill to Congress.

And the Service should not be too hasty in condemning the action of the War Department in this direction. To speak frankly, as to a friend, the Service at large is to blame for this attempt on the part of the War Department to compromise with Congress. About the first thing I hear from an officer who has come into Washington from an outside station is, "Why does not the War Department get along better with Congress? Congress holds the purse strings and the War Department should placate its members."

Congressional Propaganda.

This is not a new thought. I have heard it ever since I began writing Service news twelve years ago. It is propaganda that is constantly pushed by members of Congress.

This is the excuse that members of Congress give to their friends in the Service for the abuse that is heaped upon the Army during the debates on Service legislation. It is charged frequently that the General Staff deals arbitrarily with Congress. Members of Congress have made this claim so persistently that most of them believe it is really founded on fact.

Yielding to this pressure, both from the Service and from Congress, the War Department sent the Pershing bill to the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. Instead of submitting the maximum, the minimum requirements for the mission of the Regular Army were incorporated in the Pershing bill. In doing this the military authorities made a sincere effort to co-operate with the Director of the Budget and with Congress. A plan for the scientific reduction of the Army to its minimum strength became the policy of the War Department.

The trouble with this policy was that General Pershing and the General Staff took the professions of Congress that it desired to co-operate with the War Department in the reduction of the Army at their face value. Being a soldier and not a politician, General Pershing attempted to deal frankly and honestly with Congress. The attempt was not successful, for, to some of the members of Congress, the acceptance of the recommendations of the War Department would mean political suicide. At least, they think so. It is a theory of too many members that in order to stay in Congress they must make a record in reducing appropriations for national purposes and in increasing them for local projects. This does not apply alone to the Army and Navy, but enters largely into the formation of other bills.

Anti-Army Speeches All Ready.

Now, when the Army bill came up a great many members had already written their speeches against a so-called large Regular Army. Members of this class deliver speeches of such character every session. It is in their system and they simply must relieve themselves at least once a year. They go on the assumption that the recommendations of the War Department constitute a large Regular Army, and the reductions proposed by

Officers Expected to

Support W.D. Policies

In reply to an attack from Representative Crampton of Michigan, Secretary of War Weeks has stated frankly that he expected the officers of the Regular Army to support the policy of the War Department. Especially the Secretary insists that they should do this when the War Department is attempting to carry out a policy which is provided for by the acts of Congress.

Mr. Crampton has found a new reason for attacking the military establishment. In former years Congressmen were in the habit of criticizing the policy of the War Department because Army officers were not permitted to discuss military affairs. They were recognized as experts on questions of national defense, but beginning shortly before the war an order was issued in which Army officers were prohibited from discussing military questions except when called before committees of Congress.

Everything that an officer wrote for publication under this policy had to be submitted to the War Department. The same policy covered the Navy Department and naval officers. There was a reason for this during the war, but it was inaugurated before the war and continued after the signing of the Armistice until Secretary Weeks was placed at the head of the department.

When he assumed charge of the department these restrictions were removed. The Secretary went farther and encouraged Army officers to discuss military questions when they were invited to on public occasions. No longer are Army officers required to submit matter for publication to the military authorities. The Secretary recognizes the fact that it will require a campaign of education to acquaint the country of the character of the new one Army policy. He is very anxious to impress the National Guard and the Reserve officers that they are really a part of the Army of the United States, and he has in effect instructed Regular officers to extend the hand of welcome to these two junior components of the Army of the United States.

While the Secretary has inaugurated this policy for the free discussion of Army affairs by officers of the Regular Establishment, he states frankly that he expects them to support the War Department in carrying out this policy. He expressed as his opinion that if any officer cannot support this policy he should resign. The Secretary declared that the head of any business concern would not tolerate disloyal employees. He came back at Mr. Crampton with an inquiry as to whether he or any other member of Congress would retain a secretary or an employee who was not in harmony with his ideas. Members of Congress demand loyalty from their employees and the Secretary thought that the head of the War Department should expect the same from officers and men in the Service.

COL. JAMES A. MOSS, Q.M.C.

ASSIGNED TO NEW DUTIES.

Col. James A. Moss, chief of the historical branch, Quartermaster General's Office, has been relieved of his duties in the historical section and assigned to duty as assistant to the Quartermaster General. The historical branch is to be discontinued, its functions being absorbed by the general office service. Although the task to which the colonel assigned himself upon taking over the duties as chief of the historical branch is not as yet completed, his untiring energy in the organization of this work has pushed it forward to such an extent that it is now a matter of routine.

During the war Colonel Moss commanded the 367th Infantry regiment of the 92d Division, known popularly as the "Buffalo Regiment," composed wholly of negro troops, and for the first time in the history of the country their company officers were also of their own race. The regiment was trained at Camp Upton under Colonel Moss' direction and he took them to the trenches with him.

Just before the signing of the armistice the colonel was sent to Gondrecourt as commandant of the 1st Corps School, which was the largest corps school in the A.E.F. and remained at this post until the school was discontinued after the signing of the armistice. After the school was disbanded Colonel Moss was ordered to General Headquarters as executive officer for the Provost Marshal General. He was later appointed deputy provost marshal general of the A.E.F. In all, Colonel Moss has probably had more service with colored troops than any other officer in the Army, having had over twenty years' service with negro troopers. In Cuba and also in the Philippines he served with these troops, on other occasions and also in the World War. Colonel Moss' regiment was the first regiment to have a coat of arms; it also had a regimental swagger stick, and under Colonel Moss' direction \$40,000 was raised through Buffalo bonds for an immense auditorium at Camp Upton, which was probably the largest structure of its kind in any of the Army cantonments during hostilities.

248 Army Nominations Fail of Confirmation

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on June 23 refused to report favorably on 248 nominations which were pending before it on that date. Since then the nominations of the West Point graduates of this year have been sent to the Senate, as noted in another column. The cadet nominations have been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. They will be confirmed as soon as the Army Appropriation bill is signed, which, of course, will be before July 1. The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was finally adopted by the Senate on June 27 and sent immediately to the President for his signature.

The first of the held-up list, headed by Lieut. Col. G. V. Heidt, Q.M.C., was sent to the Senate on March 31 and he was due for promotion from Dec. 22, 1921.

This long list of ill-fated nominations, it is stated, became involved in the heated controversy which took place in the Joint conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill. It is stated that the House conferees refused to sign the conference report unless the Senate members would agree to hold up the nominations. The fact that it had been generally conceded that the Senate Committee on Military Affairs would vote to report out the nominations supports this statement. The conferees reached an agreement on the Appropriation bill late Thursday evening and on Friday there was a radical change in the attitude of the Senate committee towards the nominations. The action of the Senate committee was a profound surprise, not only to many of the members of the Senate, who were personally interested in the confirmation of many of the officers, but to the War Department.

The names of the officers whose nominations were made prior to June 23 and now fail of promotion follow:

To be colonels: G. V. Heidt (421), J. C. Rhoads, J. Hanson, F. R. Brown, W. T. Merritt, L. DuV. Cabell, C. Game, G. W. Stuart, R. C. Foy, D. K. Major, J. Justice, L. W. Oliver, A. S. Cowan, R. E. McNally, E. G. Peyton, W. L. Reed, A. N. McGuire, E. A. Hickman, W. Elliott, A. J. Dougherty, O. S. Eskridge, J. R. Lee, G. E. Stewart, H. A. Hanigan (448).

To be lieutenant colonels: W. H. Neill (1161), E. A. Buchanan, B. D. Foullois, R. W. Ashbrook, R. H. Leavitt, G. Compton, L. M. Purcell, J. E. McDonald, C. F. von dem Busche, T. W. Hollyday, A. L. Rhoades, S. P. Herren, F. W. Brabson, R. E. Beebe, E. A. Keyes, J. G. Winter, W. J. O'Loughlin, H. E. Mann, O. G. Palmer, F. A. Ruggles, H. T. Bull, G. L. McEntee, C. Keller, H. R. Smalley, J. Scott, S. A. Harris, N. J. Wiley, J. P. Castleman, G. C. Marshall, T. Smith (1192).

To be majors: E. H. Freeland (3528), S. A. Townsend, R. C. Birmingham, F. R. McLean, G. Krayenbuhl, F. B. Parker, A. M. Jones, J. C. Ruddle, T. G. Peyton, J. H. Grant, J. J. O'Hare, A. M. Ellis, M. L. Miller, J. H. Houghton, A. V. Kincer, Jr., B. A. Yancey, W. G. Patterson, D. J. Page, J. N. Caperton, C. C. Smith, H. Norman, F. O. Scolfield, G. J. Newgarden, J. D. Miley, J. F. Goodman, F. F. Gallagher, B. L. Flanigan, R. K. Whitson, O. F. Lange, H. L. Mumma, A. M. Weyand, W. D. Morgan, R. R. D. McCullough, E. A. Abernethy, N. B. Russell, H. P. Blanks, C. A. Bishop, A. G. Wineman, J. E. Slack, M. R. Baer, M. C. Heyser, H. P. Kayser, B. D. Spalding, G. W. Ells, S. G. Bradv, R. S. Barr, C. J. Hesser, G. L. Feigler, G. A. Pollin, T. W. Sidman, C. E. Stadtman, C. F. Rauff, E. C. W. Davis, C. R. Huebner, F. McCabe, M. R. Fisher, I. H. Engleman, W. M. Cravens, F. J. de Rohan, F. Schoenfeld, E. J. Dodge, A. P. Thayer, E. G. De Coen, J. B. Martin, P. J. McDonnell, E. L. Poland (3598).

For captain: All first lieutenants after H. P. Stewart (7876) down to E. F. Carey (8142), nominated for captaincy, remain unconfirmed.

ARMY TERMS ARE DEFINED BY WAR DEPARTMENT ORDER.

So much confusion has existed relative to the use of certain Army terms that the Secretary of War has issued Cir. No. 132, W.D., June 26, 1922, which is hoped will clarify the situation. The misuse of these terms not only has been noticeable in conversations throughout the Service, but in recent publications, manuals and other texts issued from War Department agencies. Even the literature from the general and special Service schools indicates that much uncertainty exists as to the proper use of certain terms. For guidance in the future the following definitions of these terms will be strictly adhered to whenever an occasion presents itself for their use:

1. Communications: All routes, roads, wires, cables or similar means by which a command maintains contact with adjacent units, higher echelons, its own elements or bases from which supplied. It embraces:

(a) Lines of communication, such as roads, railroads, water routes, etc., connecting it with (its own elements or) its base.

(b) Signal communications, such as telephone or telegraph lines, radio or similar means which are employed for the transmission of orders, reports, messages, etc., except those sent by mail or personal agents not a part of signal communications.

2. Information—Intelligence: The terms "information" and "intelligence" will not be used by themselves as specific technical military terms. Whenever they are used it will be in the generally accepted meaning of these terms.

3. Military Intelligence: Information

of a military character pertaining to an actual or potential enemy or possible theater of operations.

4. Liaison: The term employed to designate the connection or communication established between commanders, headquarters and units.

5. Agencies of Liaison: The means by which liaison is maintained. The important agencies of liaison are:

(a) All means of signal communications.

(b) Soldiers or bodies of troops employed to maintain connection between adjacent units. Soldiers and bodies of troops so employed are designated connecting files and connecting groups, respectively.

(c) Officers or enlisted men sent by one organization to another to secure team play. Officers and enlisted men so employed are designated liaison officers and liaison agents, respectively.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD RETIRES; TO BE DIRECTOR OF BUDGET.

Brig. Gen. Herbert M. Lord, U.S.A., Chief of Finance, was retired from active service on June 30 at his own request, and Col. Kenzie W. Walker, Fin. Dept., U.S. A., was appointed to succeed him as Chief of Finance, with the grade of brigadier general. General Lord, who relinquishes his office, does so with high commendation from the Secretary of War for his efficiency. General Lord will become Director of the Budget, to succeed Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes.

General Lord entered the military service as a major additional paymaster, Volunteers, May 17, 1898, and received his permanent commission as a captain paymaster, Regular Army, Feb. 5, 1901. He is a graduate and post-graduate of Colby College, having received both A.B. and M.A. degrees. In 1920 this college conferred upon him the honorary degree of L.L.D. Prior to entering the Service he was editor and manager of a newspaper and chief clerk of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

During the World War all the financial accounts, estimates and payments of the Quartermaster Corps were consolidated under General Lord. For this service he was awarded the D.S.M., the citation of which follows:

"For exceptional meritorious and conspicuous service as assistant to the Quartermaster General and later as Director of Finance. As such he was responsible for and had authority over the preparation of estimates, disbursements, money accounts, property accounts, finance reports and pay and mileage of the Army. The success of the Finance Department was in a large measure due to his breadth of vision, executive ability, initiative and energy."

During the past year General Lord has been in close contact with the Bureau of the Budget, and in addition to his normal Army duties had charge of the work for the relief of sufferers of the Salem fire in 1915, and in 1919 he was on detached service with the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate, in charge of information and preparation of statistical tables in connection with revision of the tariff.

Col. Kenzie W. Walker.

At the present time Colonel Walker is Acting Chief of Finance. He was Assistant Director of Finance from Dec. 18, 1918, until ordered to the General Staff College, Aug. 15, 1920. Colonel Walker has had a large experience, having served in the Cavalry, Infantry, Field Artillery, Quartermaster Corps, Finance Department and on the General Staff.

During the World War, as a colonel of Infantry, N.A., he organized, trained and commanded the 330th Infantry at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and the 313th Cavalry at Del Rio, Texas, and later commanded the 170th F.A. Brigade at West Point, Ky.

Prior to the World War, Colonel Walker participated in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Expeditionary Forces at Vera Cruz and the mobilization on the Mexican border. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., and of the Artillery School and General Staff College.

INFANTRY RIFLE TEAM OF U.S.A., DOING GOOD WORK.

The preliminary training of the candidates for the Infantry Rifle Team, U.S. A., has produced very satisfactory scores to date. The shooting of 1st Sgt. Peter F. Mollerstrom, 12th Inf., in a record run over the regular qualification course has set the 1922 training at Fort Niagara, N.Y., in a class by itself. He made a score total of 340 out of a possible 350, which it is said sets a new world record for an official mark. At the various ranges his scores were as follows:

Slow fire—200 yards, 46; 300 yards, 45; 500 yards, 50; 600 yards, 49.

Rapid fire—200 yards, 50; 300 yards, 50; 500 yards, 50.

Sergeant Mollerstrom is one of the group sent to Fort Benning in March for preliminary training and on his first score at 200 yards rapid fire only one shot went

outside the bull, and that was a 4. Since that time, shooting every day, he has not sent any shots out of the black at that range.

It is planned to have an eight-day try-out to select eighteen men from the squad of seventy, now at Fort Niagara, to start about June 29.

COLONEL COOPER APPOINTED TO NEW INFANTRY POST.

As anticipated in these columns of recent issue, Lieut. Col. H. L. Cooper, who has been on duty for the past two years in the training section, office Chief of Infantry, has been appointed chief of the arms and equipment section, this office, succeeding Lieut. Col. A. J. Dougherty, who has been assigned to the 24th Infantry, now stationed at Columbus, N.M.

Up until the World War, practically all of Colonel Cooper's service had been with the Army in the field, and he brings to the office of the Chief of Infantry wide experience with troops. He commanded the 2d Corps school in France, and his past two years in the training branch has given him a broad general knowledge as to the needs of infantrymen from every point of view. His selection in his new post has met with great favor throughout the Service.

TWENTY-FIVE YEAR BILL, ENLISTED RETIREMENT.

Mr. Fish on June 21 introduced the following bill in the House:

H.R. 12106.—That hereafter all enlisted men who have served honorably in the United States Army may be retired at the expiration of twenty-five years' service regardless of their grade or rank then held and with not less than \$100 per month as their retired pay, and allowance to which they would be entitled if retired with thirty years' service now provided for by law.

Provided, That the petition signed by the enlisted men be accepted and the enlisted men's wishes be granted; that the enlisted men of the United States Army shall create a fund by a deduction of one per cent. of each enlisted man's pay which they feel will more than pay the difference between this rate of retirement and the retirement now provided for by law.

THREE ARMY FLYING CADETS KILLED BY FALLING PLANE.

Flying Cadets Waldren R. Farrell, William C. McCloy and George C. Thompson, U.S.A., were instantly killed at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, June 28, and their bodies burned, when the plane in which they had just taken off fell from a height of about 200 feet.

NEW TYPE OF TRUCK TESTED BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. A. J. Dougherty, chief of the arms and equipment section, office of the Chief of Infantry, and Lieut. Col. H. L. Cooper, Inf., visited Abnerding Proving Ground on June 20 and witnessed several exhibitions of new types of tanks and various types of motor equipment. One of the most interesting types which the Ordnance Department has been working on was a three-fourths-ton truck to which had been fitted two extra sets of wheels.

On each side of the two rear wheels is a light fiber belting track called the Chase track, invented by Col. A. M. Chase, of Syracuse, N.Y., while he was a commissioned officer of the Ordnance Department and which has been developed under the direction and control of the Ordnance Department. No change whatever is made in the steering arrangement. In discussing the performances of this type Colonel Dougherty said:

"This truck has been successfully run several hundred miles completely loaded over all sorts of roads and through swamps. It has been operated fully loaded through muds and swamps which would mire a mule to the body, and through swampy reeds the roots of which were in water."

CLASSIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT FOR COMMERCE OR FOR WAR?

The Curtis Airplane Co., in extending its trade to other countries, has developed a knotty problem for the State Department. Recently, it sold a number of airplanes to Chinese customers, but when the concern applied for authority to ship them abroad the State Department hesitated, and in fact up to this writing has not decided whether, owing to the existence of war in China, diplomatic complications will develop if a license is granted for the shipment.

It is stated that the Curtis people insist that it is a commercial shipment, as the manifest will show. The State Department fears that after the aircraft have been delivered they will be used by one of the factions in conducting hostilities. It is not known whether representatives of one of the Chinese factions raised objections to the shipment or that the department took the initiative in the matter.

Weeks Explains Proposed Change in Defense Act

Secretary Weeks, in a press interview on June 25, denied the report that the Administration had sought to have the National Defense act amended to allow Major Gen. James G. Harbord, now Deputy Chief of Staff, to become Chief of Staff because General Pershing was contemplating retiring. The Secretary said General Pershing had no immediate intention of retiring.

General Pershing has the right under existing law, should he so elect, to ask for voluntary retirement when he reaches the age of 62 on Sept. 13, 1922. If he does not care to ask for retirement after reaching that age, he has the right to remain on the active list until Sept. 13, 1924, when, by existing law, he must retire on reaching the age limit of 64 years.

While the Secretary said that the request for the modification of the National Defense law was not based on knowledge that General Pershing contemplated immediate retirement, he admitted that he and the President had favored a modification of the Army Reorganization law so as to permit the President to have the unrestricted right of selection of the Chief of Staff of the Army. Secretary Weeks said it was the purpose of the Administration to make General Harbord Chief of Staff on the retirement of General Pershing, and that the amendment of the law to permit General Harbord's succession would be necessary, as no officer may serve more than four consecutive years on the General Staff.

Wants Harbord in Washington

Mr. Weeks does not desire that General Harbord be required to leave Washington at any time prior to his appointment as Chief of Staff. On the broader question of the authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army to make his unrestricted selection of a Chief of Staff the views of the President and the Secretary are in accord with the specific request to Congress to pave the way for General Harbord's appointment. It was for that reason that Secretary Weeks at a recent conference with Representatives Greene and McKenzie of the House Military Affairs Committee expressed opposition to the proposal that General Harbord be mentioned by name in amending the National Defense act.

General Pershing is the only field commander-in-chief of the war-time armies still on active duty, and it is generally known that his only purpose in accepting the post of Chief of Staff was to promote projects of national preparedness and hand on to his successors in the Army the invaluable information he gained in France.

With the passage of the National Defense act of 1920, creating the one Army of the United States, including the National Guard and the Organized Reserve, General Pershing believed that the machinery of adequate peace-time preparation for national defense had been created.

Worked for National Defense.

The division of labor arranged between himself and General Harbord in the War Department was designed to permit General Pershing to devote himself exclusively to carrying out both the spirit and the letter of the Defense act to the point where the United States should never again be caught unprepared for war, as it was in 1917. It was his desire to create a field Army establishment in skeleton form, but so well organized that overnight it could be converted into an expeditionary force or a mobile army of defense without disruption of the War Department machinery.

Plans for all of these developments have been virtually completed, but, with the repeated slashing of the Regular Army strength by Congress and drastic cuts in appropriations for the support of the Organized Reserves, General Pershing has felt that the whole plan of defense has been seriously menaced and the effectiveness of the Army machine he contemplated almost entirely destroyed by what he regards as false ideas of national economy. The same bulldog instinct that marked General Pershing in his dealings with the Allied commanders in France and his unwavering determination there, which alone made possible the creation of a great American Army under American command, are still evident in his attitude toward his problems of to-day. He still hopes that the National Defense act will be carried out to create more than a mere paper defensive system.

RETIRED MEN OF 6TH CORPS AREA TO HOLD PICNIC ON JULY 16.

A big picnic will be held at Fort Sheridan on July 16 by the retired men of the 6th Corps Area. From the answers to a circular letter sent out by Master Sgt. Charles C. Church, U.S.A., retired, it is estimated that a total of 1,000 ex-soldiers and members of their families will attend.

Destroyers Are Sent To Asiatic Waters

Two divisions of U.S. Destroyer Squadron 15 left Newport, R.I., June 20, under command of Capt. T. T. Craven, U.S.N., for Gibraltar, that port being the first leg of a cruise of nearly 12,000 miles which the vessels will make en route to the Philippines, where they will be assigned to the Asiatic Fleet.

The detachment consists of the Stewart, Pope, Peary, Pillsbury, Paul Jones, Truxtun, John D. Ford, Noa, Hulbert, Preble, Pruitt, Sicard and William B. Preston. The tender Black Hawk left several days in advance of the destroyers, but the entire force is scheduled to arrive at Manila on Aug. 27, after a cruise lasting over two months. The itinerary provides for from five days to a week's stay at various ports and is as follows:

Black Hawk.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Gibraltar	June 25	July 2
Malta	July 5	July 10
Suez	July 13	July 20
Aden	July 24	July 30
Colombo	Aug. 6	Aug. 11
Singapore	Aug. 16	Aug. 22
Manila	Aug. 27	

Destroyers.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Gibraltar	June 29	July 3
Malta	July 6	July 11
Suez	July 14	July 20
Aden	July 24	July 31
Colombo	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
Singapore	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
Manila	Aug. 27	

The fuel ship Brazos has been dispatched to Gibraltar to refuel the vessels at that port, while the Sapele has proceeded from Hampton Roads to Aden for the same purpose, and it is contemplated that the tanker Pecos will be sent from the Philippines to Singapore to furnish fuel oil for the last leg of the cruise.

Upon the arrival of the above named destroyers in the Philippines the following vessels, which have been on the Asiatic station for several months, will return to the United States, where they will be placed out of commission at San Diego: Chandler, Alden, Broome, Long, Hovey, Southard, Dorsey, Rathbun, Roper, Talbot, Waters and Zane. The tender Buffalo will also return to the west coast after being relieved by the Black Hawk and will be placed out of commission at Mare Island.

In addition to the movement of destroyers to the Asiatic station the following vessels have left Gibraltar for Constantinople for duty in that locality under Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, who is High Commissioner to Turkey: Bulmer, Edall, Litchfield, McLeish, Parrott and Simpson.

The Lawrence and McCormick have also been dispatched to European waters for duty in the U.S. naval forces operating there.

Upon the arrival of the above named vessels in Turkish waters the detachment of destroyers which has been operating in European waters, principally in Turkey and the Black Sea, where valuable work has been performed in connection with relief work in the Near East, will return to the Atlantic coast, where they will be assigned to Destroyer Squadron 14 of the Atlantic Fleet. These vessels are the Overton, Sturtevant, Sands, Williamson, Reuben James, Fox, Childs and McFarland. They will probably leave for home within a week.

ALL NAVAL TRANSPORTATION ASSIGNED TO ONE DIVISION.

All naval transportation has been placed under the recruiting and transportation division of the Bureau of Navigation, with Lieut. Comdr. Melville S. Brown, U.S.N., in charge. At present transportation for dependents is in the detail officer's office and some of the other features of transportation are distributed among other offices. Under the new arrangement the transportation of officers, men and their dependents will be in charge of Commander Brown. This will apply to land and water transportation and mileage. Commercial and government transportation will be handled by the same officer. By this arrangement a great deal of confusion will be avoided.

COMMANDER SANFORD SCHOLARSHIP AT HOBART.

At a luncheon given for the alumni, the guests, faculty and students of Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., during the centennial celebration of June 13, President Murray Bartlett announced the establishment of a yearly cash prize in memory of Comdr. John Rumsey Sanford, Supply Corps, U.S.N., Hobart, 1897, by his mother. The prize is to be awarded to that member of the junior class who, at the end of his third year, stands first in general excellence of character, influence for good, leadership and work, selected by the faculty.

The winner of the prize this year was Major Wilson Gospers. In awarding the prize to Mr. Gospers, Dr. Bartlett said that the young man had not only made a stand for the highest ideals of Hobart,

but had also represented her brilliantly in all branches of athletics. Honorable mention was given to Harold Augustus Schafer.

MARINES TO RE-ENACT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Critical phases of the battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the Civil War, will be duplicated in the annual field exercises of the Marine Corps Expeditionary Force. The celebrated charge of Pickett's division on the third day of the battle will be shown in detail by the Marines, who will charge over the ground made famous in history on July 3, the anniversary of the date of the third day's battle. On the following day the Marines will stage a demonstration showing how a modern attack would be delivered with modern artillery, airplanes and tanks against Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top, the points which were attacked in the celebrated Civil War action.

More than 5,000 Marines, including infantry, artillery, airplanes and tanks, will take part in the Marine annual field exercise. The force will consist of the Marine Corps East Coast Expeditionary Force from Quantico, reinforced by Marine detachments from other stations, and the whole will be commanded by Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, commanding general of the expeditionary force. The exercises will include a journey under field conditions from Quantico to Gettysburg, with parades and reviews in Washington and other cities along the route.

SUBMARINE TRAINING FOR OFFICERS, U.S. NAVY.

Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, announces that the next class for instruction of officers for submarine duty will assemble at the submarine base at New London, Conn., on Sept. 1. Officers who have completed two years' sea duty are eligible for submarine duty.

Thirty-nine submarines of the "S" class are to be commissioned during the next fiscal year. These large 1,000-ton vessels, Admiral Washington states, will replace the small, obsolete and generally unreliable submarines of the past, and these new vessels will take their place in the fleet, and will be as much a part of it as any other force. Adequate tenders have been provided and the submarine service now offers opportunities never before equalled. At each of these submarines will require four officers, the number of officers under instruction in submarines must be greatly increased.

"The submarine service," says Admiral Washington, "should appeal strongly to young officers. It develops their initiative, self-reliance, and ability to accept responsibility. A young officer has the responsibility of independent command with all that pertains thereto, such as organization, ship handling, and the command of men. Experience gained in this service will be invaluable throughout an officer's entire career. Applications for this duty are desired and requests should reach the bureau by Aug. 1, 1922."

NAVY ENLISTED MEN'S RECORDS UNDER NEW PAY BILL.

The new Navy Pay bill provides for percentage increases in pay of enlisted men in accordance with the actual amount of active service performed, and to all commanding officers have been forwarded complete statements of service of all men under their command except men serving on their first enlistment and men serving under continuous service.

This service shall be entered in the service record in red ink in the space headed "Previous Service" and initiated by commanding officer. Where it is impossible to compute the pay of men serving under continuous service from the continuous service certificate, request shall be made to the bureau for a complete statement of service.

The Bureau of Navigation has forwarded complete instructions for the marking of the service certificates.

INGLORIOUS END OF A FAMOUS WARSHIP.

The famous British battle cruiser Inflexible, which took so prominent part in sinking the German squadron of warships under Admiral von Spee off the Falkland Islands in 1914 and thus avenged the previous destruction of two of the British cruisers under Admiral Cradock, is being broken up in Germany for scrap iron. She was towed there some weeks ago by two Dutch tugs, after having been dismantled and sold.

The Inflexible was launched in 1907 and was one of the three first battle cruisers built for the British navy, her sister ships being the Invincible, which was sunk at Jutland, and the Indomitable. The Inflexible was the vessel which visited New York as flagship of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour for the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909, and excited great interest among naval officers and civilians. She was the first battle cruiser that ever visited our shores and attracted thousands of visitors.

The Inflexible took part in the Helig-

oan Bight action, and the next time she came in contact with the Germans was off the Falkland Islands against von Spee's squadron. She also took part in the battle of Jutland and rendered splendid service all through her career.

MRS. FRANK W. COE DIES IN WALTER REED HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Anne Chamberlaine Coe, wife of Major Gen. Frank W. Coe, U.S.A., Chief of Coast Artillery, died at the Walter Reed Hospital June 29 after a brief illness. Mrs. Coe was the daughter of Gen. and Mrs. W. W. Chamberlaine, of 1806 Wyoming avenue, Washington, and a sister of Mrs. Fergus Reid, of Norfolk, and Col. William Chamberlaine, Gen. Staff, at present in Honolulu.

Gen. and Mrs. Coe were married in Norfolk, Va., in 1895, where Miss Chamberlaine then resided. Their son, 1st Lieut. William Chamberlaine Coe, was graduated from West Point in June, 1920, and is stationed at Fort Monroe. He has been in Washington during his mother's illness.

Mrs. Coe was an active worker in the Army Relief Society, and was chairman of the Washington branch. Funeral services will be held at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C., at 11 a.m., Saturday, July 1, Dr. Herbert Scott Smith officiating. The interment will be at Arlington.

Military Societies and Clubs

78TH DIVISION REUNION.

At a meeting of the reunion committee of the 78th Division in Atlantic City, N.J., May 20, 21 and 22, Lieut. Col. A. J. L'Heureux, division adjutant of New York city, was unanimously elected permanent chairman, and Mr. Philip S. Godfrey was appointed secretary.

It was decided by the committee that a reunion of the old 78th Division "be held some time in the near future, over a weekend, starting on a Saturday morning and lasting over Sunday."

Due notice of the date will be given.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.

Major Gen. Commandant John A. Lejeune, U.S.M.C., announces that commanding officers are authorized to grant leave at their discretion to officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps who are members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in order to permit them to attend the annual encampment of that organization to be held at Seattle, Washington, Aug. 14 to 19.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The Navy Mutual Aid Association is still booming, having more than doubled the membership in the last two years. One assessment for each member now amounts to \$6,438.18, which assures that more than double the number of widows and other dependents will be properly cared for in the event of death of members.

All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps under forty-five years of age are eligible and should not lose any time in sending in their applications in order that their dependents may be properly cared for and receive the benefits which this association offers.

WAR SOCIETY OF THE CRUISER AND TRANSPORT FORCE.

The War Society of the Cruiser and Transport Force celebrated, on June 14, the fifth anniversary of the sailing of the first naval convoy with the 1st Division of the A.E.F. The dinner was given at the Hotel Shelburne, Coney Island, N.Y. Sea bathing preceded the banquet.

The president of the society, Rear Adm. David C. Shanks and Grote Hutchison, who commanded at Hoboken and Newport News, respectively, and who worked in close co-operation with the Navy throughout the war in the transportation of troops, was elected honorary vice president, and that Major General Seibert, who was in command of the 1st Division, A.E.F., and Major Generals Bullard and Bundy, who commanded regiments in the first expedition, be elected honorary members of the society. This was adopted unanimously. The society has now nearly 800 members.

Rear Admiral Grout of the French navy, whose division of cruisers was a part of the Cruiser and Transport Force, has also been elected an honorary vice president.

THE RETIRED LIST.

(With Apologies to Kipling.)

"Who is that straight-backed chap in 'eita'!"
Said Files-on-Parade.

"An officer, retired, my boy," the Color Sergeant said.

"What makes him look so mad, so mad!"
Said Files-on-Parade.

"He's thinking of what Congress did,"
The Color Sergeant said.

"For he fought against the Spaniard on San-
tiago's ridge,
He helped to drive the Malay back from the
Zapote Bridge,
But now his uniform is off, they will not raise
his pay,
They surely 'did him dirt' the other morning."

"Why wouldn't they increase his pay!" said
Files-on-Parade.

"The cry is for Economy," the Color Sergeant said.

"Why save on him and not on us!" said
Files-on-Parade.

"You'll have to ask a wiser man," the Color Sergeant said.

"For the last time that I saw him, he was
leading a brigade,
In the field, in France, was fighting, cool,
alert, and unafraid;
But he couldn't fight forever, so 'tis on the
shelf he's laid,
And they surely 'did him dirt' the other
morning."

"He's got a family to support!" said Files-
on-Parade.

"A wife and several youngsters," the Color Sergeant said.

"And no allowances at all!" said Files-on-
Parade.

"Not a single blooming penny," the Color Sergeant said.

"For he pays a hundred dollars, or more, for
rental of a flat,
His wife is working without a maid, and wearing
last year's hat;
But Congress doesn't care a hang for anything
like that,
And they surely 'did him dirt' the other
morning."

RETIRED.

Weekly Review of Fighting Going On

On the eve of the assembly of the Hague Conference both Soviet Russia on the one hand and the border states on the other appear to be endeavoring to make out a case of aggression against each other. Paris dispatches of June 23 alleged that an invasion of Polish territory had been carried out by Bolshevik bands and that the Polish government had entered a vigorous protest with the Soviet government. On the other hand, Warsaw dispatches, evidently from sources favorable to the Bolsheviks, report that President Pilsudski is planning an attack upon Russia in conjunction with the revolt in the Ukraine. In view of these conflicting reports a brief analysis of military situation on the western Russian front may be of interest.

There has been since the first of the year a movement of the units of the new army toward the Polish and Rumanian borders. Due to reduction in the strength of the army and readjustments in organization the actual number of troops on these borders did not differ greatly from the strength reported at the beginning of the year until May 1, when, due to the incorporation of the 1902 class, the ration strength of the army was increased by 90,000 men. The increment was devoted to reinforcing the units on the western front. This movement of troops excited considerable apprehension in Poland and Rumania, a result which was evidently desired by the Bolsheviks, who, joining this gesture by a threat to resort to military action, sought thereby to influence European opinion prior to the Genoa Conference and now seek to bring similar pressure to bear at the Hague.

Test for Mobilization System.

Other indications of possible offensive intentions were seen in the increase in the number of field artillery units, armored trains and field hospitals. The food supply of the army seems at present to be adequate, but it is only by the greatest effort that the supply can be maintained. In some cases units have on this account been reduced from ten to twenty per cent. Recent information indicates that the Soviet army is generally undergoing a decrease rather than an increase. Since, however, the total strength (348,000) of the Russian forces on the western front is sufficient only to serve as a covering force for a general mobilization, the actual number of troops with the colors is relatively unimportant. Russia's ability to wage an offensive war, therefore, depends mainly on the efficiency of her mobilization system. This depends largely on the control of the central government over the whole country, including the semi-autonomous districts.

Under the present situation, the mobilization would probably be a rather primitive affair in which possession of the food supply would constitute the principal control. It thus seems likely that no large-scale offensive operation will be undertaken by the Soviet government before the crops now in the ground are harvested. On the other hand, a Polish offensive, designed to anticipate a Bolshevik attack, is not beyond the range of possibility, particularly in view of Polish interest in the Ukrainian separatist movement.

The Far East.

Following the armistice concluded on June 19 between Wu Pei Fu and Chang-Tso-lin, the Fengtien (Manchurian) troops were reported withdrawing from the Shantung region on Mukden. The encroachments of Wu Pei Fu's troops on the territory which the Japanese regard as their sphere of special interest has apparently produced the expected reaction. On June 24 a Japanese detachment numbering 350 men was reported to have left Tientsin for Chinwangtuo for the purpose of protecting the Mukden railway from the depredations of the Chihli troops. Orders were, moreover, issued by Wu Pei Fu directing his troops to refrain from further interference with the Japanese. It is to be expected that Wu Pei Fu will avoid taking any action that will adversely affect the interest of the Japanese, and that he will therefore not press his advance into Manchurian territory. It is, in fact, reported that the Chihli forces are being withdrawn from the Shantung area toward Kalgan and Paotung, leaving only enough troops to man garrisons at important railway stations.

South China has been the principal theater of military activity during the past week. Interest here centers around the developments which have taken place in the vicinity of Canton and in Kiangsi province. In the former region Sun Yat Sen, who was last week reported bombarding the city from gunboats in the harbor, now appears to be virtually a prisoner on board a Chinese cruiser. Chen Chiu Ming is apparently in complete control of the situation, and the provincial assembly convened by him has pledged its support to the administration headed by Li Yuan Hung at Peking. The situation in Kiangsi is marked by the reported outbreak of a mutiny among the troops of Wu Pei Fu as a result of which some 4,000 residents of the province are said to have been killed. These troops are re-

ported to be in movement toward the north.

On the other hand, Peking dispatches declare that Wu Pei Fu has sent strong reinforcements, released through his armistice with Chang-Tso-lin, to his southern front. Altogether, the situation in Kiangsi is very confused. Some reports are to the effect that Sun Yat Sen's troops in this theater are in a state verging on dissolution, while others claim that the Kiangsi column is advancing against Chen Chiu Ming's forces by direction of Sun Yat Sen. If the latter reports are correct it will require about two weeks for the column to reach the vicinity of Canton. In the meantime its situation will be a very precarious position with the pursuing forces of Wu Pei Fu in its rear and those of Chen Chiu Ming in its front. It seems probable that this command, too, will be forced to go over to the general movement for the reunification of China.

Voice of the Services

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will gladly publish letters from its subscribers but assumes no responsibility for opinions expressed therein.

A PRIVATE'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR:

At the conclusion of your article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, issue of May 20, 1922, headed "The Weekly Washington Letter," it said there is no doubt that the action of the House will have a splendid effect upon the officers and men in all of the Services. It must be comforting to the men in the Services to know after all that Congress appreciates what they have done and are willing to do for the country.

I cannot feel very comfortable upon the thought that after July 1 my pay will be reduced from \$53.50 to \$40.50. That decrease of \$13 per month does not make me feel very splendid. Of course, I belong to the small unimportant class, private first class fifth class specialist, and it may be that men of this rating are not worth a half or a third of \$40.50.

It seems that this new pay bill is getting the Army down to the point where if a man is not a non-commissioned officer he is not entitled to any consideration or pay.

I notice that the non-commissioned officers' pay was not reduced to amount to anything: it raised several grades to higher pay. But this new pay bill takes particular pains to reduce a private's pay to half that of corporals.

Well, what does it amount to anyway? It always has been, it always will be, that the men that have to do the most work, the hardest work, and catch the most hell, in or out of the Army, are the ones that receive the least pay and the smallest appreciation for their services.

I would not have been surprised if the private's pay had been reduced to \$5 per month. Maybe the framers of this new pay bill are right; maybe it takes \$21 or \$61 worth more of brains to be able to give the serious command of squads right or get a mop; and maybe it is right that the private that has to do kitchen police and mop the floors is not entitled to any more than \$21 per. Maybe so; maybe so. Perhaps I am altogether wrong about this subject. Yes, per—haps so.

PRIVATE,
Fort Clayton, Corozal, C.Z.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR:

In all my twenty years' service, of which seventeen were served on the non-commissioned staff, I have never seen orders issued assigning the N.C.S., C.A.C., to a company (with the exception during the World War, when I presume it was a necessity). To begin with, under such orders every man is carried on a single list roster with the rest of the men in the company. The single N.C.S.O. is compelled to mess with the recruits composing Headquarters Company in each Coast Defense.

When the roll is called (which happened already, Saturday inspection included) the N.C.S.O.'s name is called also and reported absent if not present at that formation. The N.C.S.O. has more important work to attend than standing formations and roll calls. The first sergeant in charge of the Hq. Co. is placed ahead of the N.C.S.O., ahead of the men who rank him in every respect, the result is that the N.C.S.O. must obey orders from a man who is of inferior grade and rank.

Previous to the World War the N.C.S. always formed an independent detachment and was getting along fine. Then, why such humiliating orders? Every N.C.S.O. feels the same toward it, and feels dissatisfied because he is placed on the same level with the privates in the companies. Taking the pride away is taking the joy out of life.

The cry is, Put them where they belong and let them have their own detachment again.

OLD TIMER.

Sport

NAVY WINS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

The Naval Academy varsity crew won the twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., on June 26, defeating the University of Washington, Syracuse, Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania in the order named. The Navy's time was 13:33 3-5. The distance was three miles. The Navy won the regatta last year also.

POLO IN 4TH CAVALRY.

Polo was again started in the 4th Cavalry at Brownsville, Texas, after the war. Lieutenant Stockton was polo representative and, in January, 1921, organized various inter-regimental teams. Ponies were selected and put in charge of Lieutenant McD. Jones.

In June, 1921, a 4th Cavalry team consisting of Captain Hancock at No. 1, Major Murphy at 2, Lieutenant Febiger at 3, and Lieutenant Jones at 4, played a 13th Cavalry team from Fort Ringgold, Texas. The 4th Cavalry won with a score of 18-0.

The regiment moved to Fort McIntosh, Texas, in November, 1921, and polo was started at the new station in January, 1922.

In February a small tournament was held in the regiment between the Red, Blue and White teams.

In the meantime the 1st Squadron had been organizing their polo at Fort Sam Houston, where they have been playing under the directions of Major Cheney since January, 1922. They had the old 18th Cavalry ponies as a nucleus for their string of ponies.

In February a tournament was held at Fort McIntosh between the 12th Cavalry from Fort Ringgold and Fort McIntosh. This special tournament was won handily by the 4th Cavalry.

In March Major Terry Allen of the 2d Division joined the 4th Cavalry. Efforts were made to specialize on a strong first team, and Major Allen was elected team captain.

About this time plans were laid for a series of regular American Association polo tournaments to be held in San Antonio between April 14 and 23. There were three events in all, a low goal event for the Texas cups, a high goal event for the Army cups, and an open event for the San Antonio cups.

The 2d Squadron then redoubled their efforts to turn out a team fit to compete in these tournaments. The regiment was scored for polo ponies, and efficient polo detail was organized under Sergeant Bourgeois, headquarters troop, and finally a fairly presentable string of ponies was produced. The team was coached in the essentials of team work by blackboard diagrams, and practice scrimmages were held three times a week. These scrimmages were at slow gaits to insure team work.

A team consisting of Capt. J. V. McDowell and Capt. C. M. Murt at No. 1, Major Terry Allen at No. 2, Lieutenant Jones at No. 3, and Capt. C. L. Stafford at No. 4. After having been baptized as the Laredo Onions, this team from the border started North to invade the polo stronghold at San Antonio.

WON FIRST GAME.

Their first game, a practice game with the 15th Field Artillery, they won 9-0, which gave them confidence, and assured them that their system was correct.

In the first game of the junior tournament the second team of the 12th Field Artillery was defeated 21 to 5, giving the opponents a four goal handicap. In the second game they encountered stiff opposition in the 1st Squadron of the 4th Cavalry, but finally won out 10-0, after giving their opponents a two goal handicap. In the finals of the junior tournament a hot fight was staged with the 12th Field Artillery, but the team work and team discipline enabled them to win 10-4. The Cavalrymen received a two goal handicap.

Captain McDowell and Captain Murt alternated in the first two games at No. 1. Later the team played throughout with Captain Murt at No. 1, Major Allen at No. 2, Lieutenant Jones at No. 3, and Captain Stafford at No. 4.

Pepped up with more confidence by their previous success, the Laredo Onions entered the senior tournament, with every confidence in their system of play. The first game, with the aviators from Kelly Field, resulted in a victory of 11-6, aided by a two goal handicap.

The second game, with the strong 2d Division team, was barely won by a score of 13-12. In the first half the Camp Travis team was snowed under by the Cavalrymen's offense, but in the second half they came back like tigers. The experience and speed of their opponents for a while worked havoc with the 4th Cavalry team. But they finally shook themselves together and nosed out a victory 13-12. In this game they received a four goal handicap.

The finals for the Army cups in the senior tournament with the 8th Corps Area headquarters team were played at Camp Travis on April 22. In spite of the fact that the 8th Corps Area team had to concede a seven goal handicap, they were

strong favorites in the betting. The popular opinion seemed to be that the Cavalry team would play a defensive game and trust to their handicap for victory. But contrary to all expectations, the Cavalry team again pinned their faith on their offensive game.

After the senior handicap tournament, the team entered the open tournament.

McDowell replaced Murt, who left the team to get married. In the first game they defeated the aviators from Kelly Field again, 9-6. But the team was off form and relied on their team work alone to win. In the second game of this tournament they were badly beaten, 9-1, by the San Antonio team.

But with a record of eight straight victories and one defeat, the team returned well pleased with their success.

The predominating feature of their play and the real reason for their success was their team work and team discipline. Whether, always successful or not, the effort was always made to keep echeloned on the center, and to play for the center man to score. Passes back to the front of the goal were insisted on to the exclusion of angular shots for the goal. Circling the field with the ball and other individual stunts were tabooed.

POLO ON THE RHINE.

The Army poloists from Coblenz on June 7 defeated two British teams at Cologne.

The game between the A.F.G. team and the 14th Hussars, who carry a handicap of nineteen in England, was the feature event of the day. The A.F.G. four took the lead in the first chukker by scoring a pair of goals and they kept on piling up a point lead until they were ahead seven goals to three in the sixth. Then the Hussars put the ball between the poles three times, but the A.F.G. team came back and scored twice, making the final score of the game 9 to 6. Major Herr was the star of the game. His long shots saved the contest several times, and his hard riding put the locals into position to score most of the goals. The A.F.G. team showed up much better than the Hussars in the combination work. Both teams were well mounted.

Like the A.F.G. team, the Purples, guided by Major Andrews, took the lead in the first chukker by scoring a pair of goals. They added one each in the second and third and had amassed a 6 to 2 lead going into the final chukker. Here the British team made its last stand, scoring three goals, and forcing the locals to play the side boards.

Mrs. Andrews played a fine game, scoring two of the goals made by the Purples.

Following are the line-ups:

A.F.G. Team—9	Pos.	14th Hussars—6
Lient. Donaldson	No. 1	Capt. Fenton
Colonel Jeffreys	No. 2	Capt. Fooks
Major Herr	No. 3	Major Hurdall
Lient. Baker	No. 4	Lient. McIntire
Purples—6	Pos.	Freebooters—5
Mrs. Andrews	No. 1	Mr. Elliott
Major Andrews	No. 2	Lient. Baille
Major Weeks	No. 3	Lient. Campbell
Major Henderson	No. 4	Major Gover

CO. C. WINS CHAMPIONSHIP AT FORT SNELLING GAMES.

To Co. C, 3d Inf., U.S.A., goes the championship of Fort Snelling in the track and field meet held on Oliver Field June 14, when more than seventy-five soldier athletes competed in the fifteen events.

The howitzer and tank company was a close second to Company C in the scoring, and battalion headquarters was but a few points behind. Scores for the meet were: Co. C 38 1/2, howitzer and tank 33, battalion headquarters 33.

Lieutenant Mullet of the howitzer and tank outfit was the largest individual point winner, four firsts and a second being won by him.

A cup emblematic of the post championship was awarded to Company C, and gold, silver and bronze medals presented each of the winners in the various events. The results:

100-yard dash—Stacey, Tieda, Lieutenant Mullet. Time, 10 4-5.

Hammer throw—Schmitzious, Boyke, Chastian. 79 feet 3 inches.

Mile run—Curry, Anderson, Roskoski. 5 mins. 17 4-5 secs.

Shot put—Boyke, Schmitzious, Clark. 33 feet 4 inches.

440-yard race—Lieutenant Bush, Moylan, Larsen. 59.2 secs.

Discus—Captain Tuttle, Schmitzious, Ehinger. 98 feet 9 1/2 inches.

High jump—Engel, Captain Chatcock, Ferguson (tied). 5 feet 3 1/4 inches.

220-yard—Lieutenant Mullet, Stacy, Lieutenant Bush. 25 seconds flat.

Broad jump—Lieutenant Mullet, Lieutenant Elinger, Rusick. 18 feet 8 inches.

120 high hurdles—Lieutenant Mullet, Shepard, Captain Tuttle. 20 3-5 secs.

Javelin—Lieutenant Mullet, Boyke, Fremling. 136 feet.

Half-mile race—Stacey, Curry, Anderson. 2 mins. 21 2-5 secs.

Pole vault—Schwartz, Lieutenant Kinison, Schmitzious. 9 feet.

220 low hurdles—Schwartz, Lieutenant Mullet, Engel. 29 4-5 secs.

Mile relay—Battalion headquarters 1st, howitzer and tank 2d, Co. A, 3d. Time, 3 mins. 59 4-5 secs.

EDITORIAL

Free and loyal discussion is necessary in order to conquer the truth.—*Camille Flammarion*.

12,000 Officers Not Enough

CONGRESS has passed a bill reducing the number of officers of the Regular Army to 12,000. The form in which this bill passed is not in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Weeks, the Secretary of War, General Pershing, the Chief of Staff and General of the Armies, and General Harbord, the Deputy Chief of Staff.

The bill as passed shows that Congress is still ignorant of, or indifferent to the fact that the number of officers in the Regular Army should not be based upon the number of enlisted men, but upon the provisions of the Amended National Defense Act of 1920.

The bill as passed shows that Congress has learned nothing from the experience of the past war with respect to the necessity of having trained officers.

The bill as passed shows that Congress is ignorant or indifferent to the conditions which must govern an officers' corps, if it is to be really efficient.

As our Washington correspondent points out in his weekly letter, the War Department loyalty met the demands of the Director of the Budget. It tried to convince Congress that it was dealing fairly with it and thus gave no reason for the excuse so often offered that the War Department always asks for more than it needs.

General Pershing and other representatives of the War Department pointed out that a total of 17,000 officers was none too many to meet the requirements of the National Defense Act, and that this number should be ultimately authorized even though economy demanded certain reductions for the time being.

By such a scheme economy would have been had for this year; promotion would have been only temporarily blocked, and the possibility of demotion would not have existed.

The Mission of the Army

The Amended National Defense Act of 1920 is the first comprehensive plan for national defense this country has ever had. One of the fundamentals of this plan is that the mission of the Regular Army includes training the National Guard and the Reserve forces, and therefore necessarily demands that the total number of Regular officers equal the number needed for the Regular troops, plus the number needed for training purposes. In other words, it recognized the principle that a limited Regular Army such as we have always had is not sufficient either in peace or in war. Therefore, the number of Regular officers cannot be based upon the number of enlisted men in the Regular Army, but must be based on the number of enlisted men in the Regular Army plus the number of men and officers of the National Guard and Reserve forces to be trained.

Prior to the World War, the legislative body of every country except Great Britain and the United States had recognized the fact that its citizens or subjects should be trained in time of peace for war, and that this training must be carried on by a large body of professional officers and non-commissioned officers.

In all these countries the number of professional officers and non-commissioned officers was far greater than was needed to actually train the number of men who passed through their hands in peace time. This for the reason that the impossibility of quickly obtaining competent officers and non-commissioned officers once war was declared was fully understood. It being impossible, both for political and financial reasons, to keep the total number of men under arms which would be necessary in war time, the necessary saving was made by cutting down the number of enlisted men handled by each officer and non-commissioned officer. In general, this system of a frame work of officers and non-commissioned officers was called the cadre system. In spite of the large number of professional officers

and non-commissioned officers constantly maintained by these other countries, it was fully recognized that when war came, there must be a supply of Reserve officers and non-commissioned officers. Accordingly such Reserves were built up in peace. The recent war showed that the only mistake which had been made was in tremendously underestimating the number of Reserve officers and non-commissioned officers necessary.

Every American officer and enlisted man who fought in Europe knows that our greatest weakness was the lack of a sufficiently numerous corps of officers, both Regular and Reserve, sufficiently trained, to meet the tremendous responsibilities suddenly thrust upon them. The war plainly showed that the total number of commissioned and warrant officers and N.C.O.s, Regular, National Guard and Reserve, provided for by the amended National Defense act, will not meet our needs any too fully.

The Government's Promise

When a man is in civil life he works for himself. The benefits of his work accrue to him. When a man enters the officers' corps of the Regular Army or Navy, or after long years of service becomes a warrant officer, chief petty officer or high ranking non-commissioned officer, the Government practically says "you are going to devote your brains, your energy, and the balance of your life to the Service of the United States of America. You are giving up all hope of any financial reward. In exchange for this we will see that you and your family live comfortably and decently, that you have reasonable promotion, and that when you are no longer fit for service, the privilege of retirement will take care of your old age.

Because of belief in this, the Services have always attracted a high type of man whose interest in the problems presented for his solution was sufficient to insure his whole-hearted enthusiasm and consequently his efficiency.

If the Government lives up to its demands upon the individual but forgets its obligations, there inevitably will be a decided slump in the morale and consequently the efficiency of the Services. Loyalty will remain as it always has, but loyalty based merely on a sense of duty and unaccompanied by enthusiasm will not bring that efficiency so essential to modern armies and navies.

With the passage of time, the type of man who will be willing to enter the Services under the conditions which will exist will be less and less high, until those individuals who are attracted by the relatively small pay of the Services will make up the majority. If this period arrives, the efficiency of the Services will be on a par with that of a certain navy, the inefficiency of which in spite of the fact that it is officered by perfectly honest, hard-working men, has frequently caused considerable surprise.

Americanization for Congressmen

DURING the last few years considerable effort, time and money have been devoted to various schemes of Americanization which had as a primary object the teaching of American citizens of foreign birth, who apparently were more interested in the country from which they came than in the United States, that along with American citizenship must go the desire to think of the United States first and be governed accordingly.

In his weekly Washington letter in this issue, the Washington correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL says: "To some of the members of Congress, the acceptance of the recommendations of the War Department would mean political suicide. The theory of too many members is that in order to stay in Congress they must make a record in reducing appropriations for national defense purposes, and in increasing the local appropriations."

An examination of a good deal of the

legislation of national consequence in the light of this statement suggests that a vigorous campaign is necessary to bring about the Americanization of many members of Congress, from the point of view of putting the interest of the United States as a whole before that of some Congressional district.

The Regular Army and Navy throughout our history have suffered from this narrow-minded point of view pointed out by our Washington correspondent. The Regulars retain their right to vote, but even if they were all able to go home to do so, the total number in any Congressional district would not be sufficient to bring material results.

Even though he make every effort to the contrary, it is inevitable that the Regular becomes less and less in touch with the community from which he originally came. Nothing illustrates this better than the comparatively small number of retired officers and enlisted men, who, after retirement, return to live in the place from which they originally entered the Army or Navy. The result is that even those civilians who are really interested in National Defense questions know little or nothing of the Regular Services or their ideas upon these important questions.

The Amended National Defense Act of 1920 has its disadvantages, from a purely military point of view. One of its great advantages is that it brings the Regular Army into direct contact as instructors with the already hundreds of thousands of American citizens who have entered the National Guard and the various Reserve forces of the country.

This number will steadily increase. These men are active voters. They are sufficiently numerous in each Congressional district to make themselves felt.

It is to be hoped that, though their period of training is relatively short, and the amount to be taught them great, the time will be found to include in their instruction the fundamental facts of our past military history, both on land and on sea, so that they may return to their homes advocates of the necessity of a broad national viewpoint on all questions having to do with national defense.

Japan's "New State of Mind"

IN the recent hearings of the Naval Committee, Senator Poindexter called attention to the Japanese building program, which involves an expenditure of \$280,000,000 during the next five years upon the construction of fifteen cruisers, thirty destroyers and a number of other combatant vessels. Under the naval treaty such construction is permitted, and the fact that Japan will engage in it indicates that she desires more than a 5-3 ratio as compared with the United States and intends to have it in spite of the great costs.

The Naval treaty restricted sea strength only in the battleship and airplane carrier types. It left the door open for competition in other classes of ships, swollen numbers of which can add to sea power just as effectively as a smaller number of battleships. If Japan embarks upon an extensive building program in the smaller types she will soon outdistance the United States in treaty relative strength, as it is commonly accepted in the United States.

No one can quarrel with Japan for so doing if she so chooses. It is entirely legal under the treaty. Many people will consider that it makes little difference whether we begin competing with her soon or not, since we are able to outbuild her if we please, and meantime there appears little probability of an early conflict.

Yet when the clear probability of conflict is evident it is usually too late to begin the construction of ships which are to be of use in that war. Our recent experiences in many ways are illustrative of the folly of delayed preparedness. The great American Army in France could not have fought but for foreign equipment. In a large sense it was equipped by foreign nations. Its artillery, airplanes, etc. could not be supplied from home until after the armistice. Similarly the great American program of destroyers was not available for active service until after fighting ceased.

There is another aspect to the matter of remaining idle while Japan builds a lot of new cruisers and combatant auxiliaries. We set the precedent of limiting tonnage in the ratio of existing tonnage. When the next conference on limitation of naval armaments convenes that same principle is more than likely to apply in fixing the future ratio of our strength in the smaller fighting types. Then we will be legally incapable of altering our sea strength relative to Japan. In anticipation of the coming conference we must watch Japan's

building program and at least meet it on the 5-3 basis.

Evidently Senator Poindexter can be counted upon to do Senatorial duty in this respect. Let us hope his re-election for many terms is assured.

Why Reserve Officers Should Organize

THE proposed Reserve Officers' Association has before it the possibility of carrying on a campaign which will benefit not only the Reserve officer, but also the Army and Navy of the United States, and therefore the country at large.

The ideas prevalent among the American people from August, 1914, to the present day, as exemplified by public speakers, by the great mass of matter printed and in private conversations, show an appalling ignorance of war. Ignorance of war necessarily means ignorance of the necessities of national defense. A campaign of education among the American people, teaching these necessities and carried on in such a manner that it will ultimately have the sentiment of the country behind it, cannot but be beneficial to every one concerned.

Such a campaign would necessarily include the great need for a large number of Reserve officers and their training to the maximum extent possible with the time which they can take from their civil occupations for military and naval affairs.

The need for such a campaign has been well illustrated during the present Congress. The question of the appropriations for the pay of Reserve officers ordered to active duty, especially for fifteen days' attendance at camps, is a good example of the disposition of Congress to do nothing for those not able to fight their own battles.

The General Staff, after making a study of the problem, was able to get through the office of the Director of the Budget in round numbers about \$4,000,000 for Reserve officers' pay. If this had not been needed it would not have been approved by General Dawes. General Dawes was "over there" and knows what the country needs in the way of preparedness.

Estimate Radically Cut

The House Committee on Appropriations, without apology, cut the estimate to \$250,000. Chairman Anthony of the sub-committee gave reasons for cutting the estimates for the Regular Army, National Guard and the other large items in the budget for the Army of the United States. Through the insistence of Chairman Wadsworth of the Senate sub-committee an appropriation of \$1,000,000 was agreed to in conference, and became part of the law. This is less than one-fourth of what could be used economically in detailing Reserve officers to camps and for other purposes.

It would appear that if approximately half of the existing 70,000 Reserve officers, many of them veterans of the World War, were willing to give up their vacations and in a great many instances neglect their business in order to qualify for officers in the event of war, Congress would not hesitate to do its part in appropriating the necessary funds. In the event of a great emergency a competent corps of Reserve officers would save a hundred times the cost of their instruction in the cost of conducting a war. The reduction in the casualties through an adequate corps of Reserve officers is of course the real objective and cannot be expressed in dollars and cents.

The Acid Test in Congress

It ought not be necessary for the Reserve officers or anyone else to call the attention of Congress to such an opportunity to secure this great factor in the defenses of the country at so small a cost. But this is not the way Congress does business. When any recommendation comes up from the War or Navy Departments the first question that a majority of the members ask is, "Will this help nominate and re-elect me?" This is the acid test to which most of the legislation is submitted.

It is on this account the national organization of Reserve officers becomes necessary for the development of the Army of the United States. Not that it should go into politics, but it has a great work before it in conducting a quiet but effective campaign for preparedness along broad lines. It is only through such an organization that the lessons of the World War can be kept before the country.

The Officers' Reserve Corps is a select body of patriotic men. As an organized national society or association, what it can do for the betterment of the entire country cannot be estimated.

NEWS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

Appropriations Restrict Activities of Guard

A study of the Army Appropriation bill as it was passed by Congress has convinced the officers in the Militia Bureau that there will be barely sufficient funds to conduct the fifteen-day National Guard camps this year. Immediately upon the passage of the bill Major General Rickards sent out notice to cancel the four-day instruction camps for officers that were planned by the bureau. These schools were to precede the camps and were regarded as of the highest importance.

It will be necessary also to curtail rifle practice and competition, and for this reason the National Guard will not participate in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. The rifle practice of the National Guard will be confined to practice during the fifteen days' camps. It is also stated that it is planned wherever possible to send National Guard and National Guard Cavalry and Field Artillery units to camp with the Regular Army so that they will have the use of horses in training.

Just how far the War Department will be forced to go in curtailing the activities of the National Guard will not be known until the survey that is now in progress is completed.

It is believed that the reduction in the appropriations for forage and the care of animals will make it necessary to withdraw about a thousand horses from the National Guard. This will not affect the Cavalry, but will prevent animals being assigned to ambulance companies, machine gun and ammunition carts. There will also be a necessity for the redistribution of animals in the Field Artillery. It will be necessary to withdraw from some of the Artillery units and issue them to others. It is believed that by allowing more than one unit to use the same animals that all of the Field Artillery will be able to go to camp this year. In every way the National Guard will be called upon to economize in the use of animals and as a result its training may be conducted under a handicap.

MARYLAND.

The members of the Maryland National Guard are to have an ideal site for their summer training camp on the Edgewood Arsenal Grounds. Everything in there that would make camp life pleasant, an athletic field, beautiful swimming beach, fully stocked canteen, up-to-date moving picture outfit, and if one has time to read a book, he will find a good library at hand.

This is a perfect combination of an outdoor tent camp and all the facilities of a city. The officers in charge are laying plans for a camp this summer that every man will enjoy. The camp tour will be held July 22 to Aug. 5, inclusive.

ACTION ON BURSUM BILL IS DELAYED.

Hearings on the Bursum bill, S. 1565, to retire disabled emergency Army officers, were resumed on June 19, when the Secretary of War appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Weeks opposed enactment of the bill in its present form, stating he voiced his own views and not those of the General Staff. His objection was to the use of the Army retired list. He thought a separate retired list to be kept in the Veterans' Bureau might solve the problem. Representative Lamar Jeffers of Alabama followed Mr. Weeks. He disagreed with the Secretary's line of argument, and stated in vigorous terms that opposition to this measure could not fail to cause a reaction against the Regular Army among the citizen-soldier element of the country.

On June 22 the final hearing was held before the committee. Representatives of the American Legion, National Guard, disabled officers, Civil War officers, all urged that the bill be reported out favorably. Senator Bursum of New Mexico, the author of the bill, appeared in person and made a strong appeal for it.

The questions asked by members of the committee throughout the hearing indicated a desire to have the matter thoroughly considered from all angles. It is understood that there are some divergent views among a few of the committee members to be harmonized, and that the bill may be somewhat amended. Chairman Kahn, now in California, has notified Acting Chairman McKenzie to go ahead and act on the bill. The latter has stated he is unwilling to take final action until after the House reconvenes about Aug. 8, from the forthcoming short recess.

NAVAL RESERVE AND NAVAL MILITIA APPROPRIATIONS.

The provision in the Senate Naval Appropriation bill of \$3,000,000 for the use of the Naval Reserve, other than Class 1, is gratifying news to the Naval Reserve Force. Newspaper comment is in error, however, in looking upon this appropriation as insuring a new Naval Reserve

National Guard Strength May 31, 1922

Source of information: Militia Bureau.

Aggregate Strength.

	Recognized.	Authorized.	Recognized in Per Cent. of Authorized.
Porto Rico	1,466	1,581	93
Connecticut	2,936	3,427	86
Arkansas	1,695	2,041	83
New York	21,298	25,836	82
Oregon	2,189	2,720	80
Vermont	1,284	1,621	79
Arizona	563	729	77
Indiana	4,736	6,181	77
Minnesota	4,821	6,304	76
Massachusetts	8,338	11,074	75
Pennsylvania	12,172	16,229	75
Oklahoma	3,730	5,069	74
Iowa	3,464	4,736	73
New Jersey	4,163	5,778	72
Washington	2,411	3,371	72
Wisconsin	6,631	9,297	71
Delaware	772	1,103	70
Georgia	2,467	3,546	70
Nebraska	1,315	1,889	70
Ohio	8,379	12,207	69
Maine	1,979	2,982	67
Missouri	3,951	6,014	66
Virginia	3,471	5,257	66
South Carolina	1,782	2,700	65
Florida	1,620	2,489	65
Maryland	2,491	3,899	64
Tennessee	1,316	2,100	63
Idaho	907	1,440	63
Alabama	2,410	3,844	63
Mississippi	1,289	2,082	62
New Hampshire	813	1,367	59
Michigan	3,794	6,492	58
Kansas	2,588	4,600	57
Colorado	1,411	2,568	55
North Carolina	2,242	4,070	55
Wyoming	479	895	54
Illinois	6,400	11,971	54
Kentucky	2,187	4,149	53
New Mexico	705	1,319	53
West Virginia	1,043	2,001	52
North Dakota	855	1,667	51
Louisiana	1,337	2,664	50
California	2,911	5,776	50
Texas	4,096	8,678	47
Hawaii	1,244	2,817	44
Utah	624	1,495	42
Rhode Island	721	1,811	41
South Dakota	566	1,480	40
Dist. of Columbia	434	1,381	31
Montana	372	1,581	24
Nevada	179
Total	150,888	226,406	67

Force. The provision is to care for the Naval Reservists who were transferred to the inactive class last September, due to shortness of appropriations, and the new appropriation will enable them to have active training during the coming year, something which is a vital necessity if they are to be of service.

Senator Newberry fathered the provision for the training of these men, many of whom are veterans of the World War. The bill also carries a provision introduced by Senator Newberry, at the request of Senator Calder of New York, for the continuation of the Naval Militia as a part of the Naval Reserve Force, which will be additionally gratifying to the Naval Militia forces.

NEW YORK.

The Marine companies of the New York Naval Militia returned from the rifle range at Wakefield, Mass., on June 24, after a two weeks' tour of duty under the command of Capt. James F. Rorke. The Marines made a very favorable impression upon the Regulars at Wakefield, and the men were very enthusiastic over the course of instruction which they received.

The crew of Naval Militiamen, under command of Ensign W. A. Forsyth, which has just returned from the Great Lakes Training Station, with Subchaser No. 433, that was assigned by the Navy Department for the training of the Naval Militia at Rochester, N.Y. The subchaser was manned by the Naval Militia men and reached Rochester in good shape. Commodore Forshay, commanding the N.Y.M., was very much pleased at the efficient manner in which the crew discharged its duties.

79TH DIV. RIFLE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The 79th Division Rifle Association was organized recently in Philadelphia, Pa. The object of this association is to give to the members of the division an opportunity of engaging actively in rifle and pistol practice, to put into effect the knowledge gained through the rifle and pistol courses of the Army Correspondence School, and further to give the members of the association an opportunity to practice along correct lines so as to enable them to become qualified shots. The association is composed of the officers and men who have been assigned or attached to the 79th Division.

This association will be the means of drawing together into a closer relationship the members of the division and will also furnish an opportunity to engage in competitions between the various organizations within the division and with the Regular Army and National Guard.

The officers of the association are: Col. J. Frank Barber, president; Capt. Charles A. Cummings, vice president; Capt. Maxwell Goldberger, secretary; Major Ward C. Henry, treasurer; Capt. Herman Thomas, range officer; Major Thomas W. Battin and Lieut. George W. Evans, executive committee.

1ST BATTALION, 29TH INF. ON MARCH.

The 1st Battalion of the 29th Infantry, stationed at Fort Benning, marched to Camp McClellan, a distance of 175 miles, last week to take up its duties as a training unit. Major Earl E. Landreth, U.S. A., is in command of the battalion. About 900 students are now in training at McClellan.

TRAINING CAMPS, NEW ENGLAND N.G.

Below are the definite assignments of the National Guard of New England to fifteen days' summer training camps for the season of 1922.

It is estimated that some 16,000 troops will be in attendance. These troops comprise the 26th and 43d Divisions of National Guard.

Maine.

103d Infantry Regiment, Camp Devens, July 16 to 30; 152d Field Artillery Regiment, Camp Devens, July 16 to 30; Coast Artillery troops, Fort Williams, Me., Aug. 21 to Sept. 4.

New Hampshire.

197th Anti-Aircraft Regiment, Warner, N.H., Aug. 26 to Sept. 10; 172d Field Artillery, Warner, N.H., July 23 to Aug. 6.

Vermont.

172d Infantry Regiment, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 5 to 19; 172d Ambulance Co., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 5 to 19.

Massachusetts.

51st Infantry Brigade, made up of 101st and 104th Infantry Regiments, Camp Devens, July 8 to 22.

102d Ambulance Co., Camp Devens, July 8 to 22.

51st Field Artillery Brigade, made up of 101st and 102d Field Artillery Regiments, West Barnstable, July 8 to Sept. 2.

101st Engineer Regiment, Hanover, July 8 to 22.

181st Infantry Regiment, Camp Devens, Aug. 26 to Sept. 9.

2d Separate Battalion, Infantry (colored troops), Camp Devens, July 8 to 22.

26th Division Trains, Camp Devens, July 8 to 22.

26th Division Signal Co., Camp Devens, July 8 to 22.

211th Anti-Aircraft Battalion, Camp Devens, July 8 to 22.

110th Cavalry Regiment, Wakefield, July 8 to 22.

Coast Artillery troops, Boston forts, July 8 to 22.

101st Observation Squadron, Air Ser., Mitchel Field, Long Island Sound, N.Y., Aug. 27 to Sept. 10.

Rhode Island.

Battery B, Field Artillery, Charlestown, R.I., July 6 to 20; Battery C, Field Artillery, Charlestown, R.I., July 23 to Aug. 6.

Coast Artillery troops, Fort Adams, R.I., July 8 to 22; 152d Ambulance Co., Camp Devens, July 8 to 22; 153d Hospital Co., Camp Devens, July 8 to 22.

Connecticut.

169th Infantry, Niantic, Conn., July 16 to 30; 1st Squadron Cavalry, Camp Devens, July 8 to 22; 1st Field Artillery, Camp Devens, July 23 to Aug. 6; 153d Ambulance Co., Camp Devens, July 8 to 22.

192d Artillery, Eustis, Va., July 1 to 15; Coast Artillery troops, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Aug. 7 to 21.

RHODE ISLAND.

Battery A, Rhode Island National Guard, Capt. F. W. Rollins, on June 25, held its first target practice since the Armistice, using its 75-mm. guns with fixed ammunition. The firing took place at Green Hill, Charlestown, R.I., fronting the Atlantic ocean, to which place the battery had marched from its home station in Providence for its annual field training.

The battery, numbering 120 men with its supply train, left Providence on June 16 and at times found the roads in extremely bad condition from heavy rains, yet despite these drawbacks the battery pulled through in fine shape.

The battery reached the coast after marching through Ashaway, Clarks Falls, Burdickville and Charlestown, where it caught its first view of the sea after emerging from the wooded roads of the foothills.

Capt. Stanley F. Bryan, 5th Field Art., U.S.A., was assigned as instructor, accompanied by the battery. At the conclusion of the march June 22 he declared that the adversities encountered during the heavy rains of the past few days were equal to any to be expected in operating in the field during war, and that such a test "could only have been met by the type of high morale and discipline as had been displayed." The firing was done under the direction of Captain Bryan.

CALIFORNIA AFTER RECRUITS.

The San Diego battalion of the California National Guard, C.A.C., is conducting a recruiting drive in order to send four full companies to the annual encampment at Fort MacArthur on July 8. Major Sydney E. Clyne is in command of the San Diego battalion, and Major J. S. Doney, U.S.A., and Sergeant Seeloff, detailed from Fort Rosecrans, are the instructors.

RESERVE FORCES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Officers' Reserve Corps	Naval Reserve Force	Organized Reserves	Enlisted Reserve Corps
Reserve Officers' Training Corps		Citizens' Military Training Camps	

Preliminary Call for Reservists' Convention

The preliminary call for a convention to be held in Washington for the purpose of organizing the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States was scheduled to be issued in July 1. The basis of representation is that of five delegates and five alternates for each Reserve division.

Incidentally, in signing the call, the organization committee has called attention to the unsatisfactory designation of members of the Officers' Reserve Corps. It has been suggested for some time that "O.R.C." which is annexed to a Reserve officer's name, does not express his relations to the military establishment. He might as well be a Reserve officer of the Turkish or the Bolshevik army as far as the term "O.R.C." indicates. It is stated that after considerable discussion it was decided by the committee to sign the call as "U.S.A. (Reserve)." Doubtlessly, the style of signing the call will raise an interesting question at the convention.

Preliminary Call.

The following is the text of the call: "You are invited to participate in a convention to be convened in Washington, D. C., during the month of September, 1922, for the purpose of organizing the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States.

"The program and the exact date of the convention will be decided upon by the organization committee and announced later.

"All Reserve officers' associations or associations whose membership is chiefly Reserve officers and whose purpose is the advancement of the military policy of the United States as expressed in the act of Congress of June 4, 1920, are requested to submit names of delegates and alternates to the chiefs of staff of the Reserve Infantry divisions in whose areas they are located. Each divisional area shall be represented by five delegates and ten alternates. In case of default of associations to appoint the full quota of delegates and alternates the chief of staff of the division concerned is empowered to use his discretion in designating them. All Reserve officers will be eligible as delegates and alternates regardless of the units to which assigned. Only officers holding effective Reserve commissions shall be eligible as delegates and alternates."

The call was signed by the following, comprising:

The Organization Committee.

Theodore Roosevelt, colonel of Infantry, U.S.A. (Reserve), Assistant Secretary of Navy, Oyster Bay, N.Y.

Henry J. Reilly, brigadier general, U.S.A. (Reserve), Chicago, Ill., and New York.

John Philip Hill, colonel of Cavalry, U.S.A. (Reserve), member of Congress, Baltimore, Md.

F. A. Delano, colonel of Engineers, U.S.A. (Reserve), New York and Washington.

John Stewart, colonel of Engineers, U.S.A. (Reserve), president of Reserve Officers' Association of District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

Hamilton Fish, lieutenant colonel, U.S.A. (Reserve), member of Congress, 26th District of New York, Garrison, N.Y.

Howard C. Dickinson, lieutenant colonel, Infantry, U.S.A. (Reserve), New York.

G. G. Reigner, lieutenant colonel, F.A., U.S.A. (Reserve), commander Reserve Officers' Association of Western North Carolina, Asheville, N.C.

W. S. Greene, major of Infantry, U.S.A. (Reserve), Worcester, Mass.

Walter B. Howe, captain of Field Artillery, U.S.A. (Reserve), Washington, D.C.

R. E. B. McKinney, captain of Infantry, U.S.A. (Reserve), secretary of Reserve Officers' Association of District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

John H. Tucker, captain, Infantry, U.S.A. (Reserve), commander, Reserve Officers' Association of Shreveport, La.

Note: Please send communications to John Stewart, colonel, Engineers, U.S.A. (Reserve), 618 17th street, Washington, D.C.

APPROPRIATION CURTAILS RESERVE OFFICERS' CAMPS.

Under the appropriations made by Congress, the corps area commanders will be authorized to call to active duty 500 Reserve officers for fifteen days instead of 2,000, as provided for in the original plans of the War Department. The War Department asked for \$4,000,000 for this purpose, but Congress reduced the amount to \$1,000,000. Out of the 500 in each corps area, 100 will be selected for an additional thirty days' duty with the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

This reduction will doubtlessly prove very embarrassing to the corps area commanders. It is understood that all of the corps area commanders have sufficient applications on file from Reserve officers to fill the originally planned quota of 2,000.

If the War Department program had been approved by Congress, there would be 18,000 Reserve officers in camp this year instead of 4,500.

Under the present distribution, there are one general officer, five colonels, 19 lieutenant colonels, 91 majors, 200 captains, 241 first lieutenants and 443 second lieutenants to every 1,000. If this distribution is followed strictly, the corps area commanders will not call any general officers to active duty and only two or three colonels.

O.R.C. COMMISSIONS ACCEPTED.

The following appointments in the Officers' Reserve Corps, in the sections indicated, were accepted on the dates noted:

Accepted Appointments June 7.

Adams, D. B., Maj., Engrs., New York, N.Y.
Couch, H. R., 1st Lt., Ord., Cambridge, Mass.
Cushing, H. C., 3d Maj., S.S., New York, N.Y.
Donaldson, F. R., 2d Lt., Sig., Lebanon, Ind.
Flint, R. W., 2d Lt., Q.M., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Gulbransen, F. S., 2d Lt., A.S., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hull, B. H., 2d Lt., Sig., Eau Claire, Wis.
Hyrne, H. K., 2d Lt., Cav., Louisville, Ky.
Jenkins, D. A., 1st Lt., Q.M., Minneapolis, Minn.

Johnson, C. H. R., 2d Lt., Ord., Hamilton, O.
Jones, J. T. B., Col., Q.M., Chicago, Ill.
Kennedy, T. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Portland, Ore.
Kerr, H. H., Capt., Q.M., Port Clinton, O.
Kiraly, A. E., Capt., Q.M., London, England.
Kneeshaw, R. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Devils Lake, N.D.
Loud, L., 2d Lt., A.S., New York, N.Y.
Maddox, C., 1st Lt., Inf., Atlanta, Ga.
McMurdo, W. G., 2d Lt., Engr., Jamaica, N.Y.
McShane, M., Capt., Cav., Chicago, Ill.
Powick, W. C., Capt., Q.M., Vienna, Va.
Roach, R. R., 2d Lt., Inf., Austin, Minn.
Rodriguez-Serra, T., 2d Lt., Inf., San Juan, P.R.
Schneider, A. J., 1st Lt., A.S., Indianapolis, Ind.

Short, H., 1st Lt., Inf., Atlanta, Ga.
Smith, C. A., 2d Lt., Q.M., Montclair, N.J.
Voorhees, R. L., 2d Lt., F.A., Syracuse, N.Y.
Walker, J. F., Capt., Inf., Union, S.C.
Washburn, G. E., 1st Lt., F.A., St. Paul, Minn.
Ackerman, J. V., 2d Lt., Cav., Camp McClellan, Ala.
Anderson, L. W., 1st Lt., Med., Atwater, Minn.
Berrington, Z. W., 2d Lt., M.A., Ft. Douglas, Utah.
Bullard, R. L., Jr., Maj., Inf., Detroit, Mich.
Cagle, W. D., Capt., Med., Lobelville, Tenn.
Carpenter, J. D., 1st Lt., Med., Johnson City, Tenn.

Crow, W. B., 2d Lt., F.A., Roswell, N. Mex.
Easby, M. S., Capt., Q.M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Garburt, R. J., 2d Lt., Vet., New York, N.Y.
Gill, L. B., 1st Lt., Inf., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gwynne, C. T., Maj., M.I., Saugerties, N.Y.
Ivic, H. E., 2d Lt., Engr., Sacramento, Calif.
Knudsen, C., 1st Lt., Chaplain, Roundup, Mont.
Lipscomb, W. P., Maj., Q.M., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Miller, F. R., 2d Lt., Engr., New Haven, Conn.
Moyer, C. H., 1st Lt., Dent., Jackson, Mich.
Nash, E. A., 2d Lt., M.I., Washington, D.C.
Newkirk, F., 1st Lt., Inf., Seattle, Wash.
Otto, J., 2d Lt., Cav., Buffalo, N.Y.
Ozburn, C. L., 1st Lt., Inf., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Patterson, H. J., 2d Lt., Inf., Claremont, N.H.
Potter, C. D., 2d Lt., F.A., East Providence, R.I.
Ravenal, G. F. S., Maj., F.A., New York, N.Y.
Rogers, H. W., Maj., Cav., Earlington, Ky.
Schneider, J. J., Capt., Inf., Knoxville, Tenn.
Smith, M. E., 2d Lt., Inf., Ionia, Mich.
Spainhower, E. E., 1st Lt., Inf., Peoria, Ill.
Stuart, D. C., 1st Lt., Chaplain, Pen Yan, N.Y.
Thayer, T. C., Capt., F.A., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Warren, G. C., Capt., Q.M., Sumter, S.C.
Whittle, R. E., Capt., A.S., Springfield, Mass.
Wiese, F. W., 1st Lt., Fin., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Wright, H., 1st Lt., Engr., Lansdowne, Pa.

Accepted Appointments June 9.

Alliston, C. A., 1st Lt., A.G., Newark, N.J.
Bacon, H. R., Capt., Cav., Pittsford, N.Y.
Baird, R. A., 1st Lt., Inf., University, Ala.
Baxter, R. W., 1st Lt., Chaplain, Bayonne, N.J.
Black, T., Capt., Inf., San Angelo, Texas.
Brasher, P., Maj., A.G., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Britton, T. J., 2d Lt., F.A., New York, N.Y.
Chase, O. F., 2d Lt., A.S., Brookline, Mass.
Dawson, L. H., 1st Lt., A.S., San Francisco, Calif.

DeGrummond, H. C., 1st Lt., Inf., Temple, Tex.
Evans, E. P., 2d Lt., A.S., El Paso, Tex.
Fairbairn, E. J., 1st Lt., M.A., Buffalo, N.Y.
Haley, F. V., Capt., Dent., Cedar Falls, Iowa.
Hart, W. R., 2d Lt., Engr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Holecomb, W. A., 2d Lt., Inf., Portland, Ore.
Jerte, C. H., Capt., M.A., Fort Amador, C.Z.
Kelly, R. G., 2d Lt., Inf., Brandonville, W. Va.
Ketcham, H. L., 2d Lt., Ord., Oakland, Calif.
Lave, F. M., 1st Lt., Chaplain, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
McClaymond, E. L., 2d Lt., A.S., Westboro, Mo.
McGwire, A. P., 2d Lt., M.A., Westfield, N.J.
Moore, H. H., Maj., Q.M., Mosier, Ore.
Moore, J. W. F., 1st Lt., F.A., Milwaukee, Wis.
Munn, W. A., 1st Lt., A.S., Detroit, Mich.
Myers, J. H., 2d Lt., Gen. Serv., Harrisburg, Pa.
Nather, F. B., Maj., Med., Juneau, Alaska.
Nightingale, J. K. H.

Accepted Appointments June 12.

Altman, J., Capt., Dent., Philadelphia, Pa.
Barker, D. B., 2d Lt., C.A., San Francisco, Calif.

Bebington, J., 1st Lt., Inf., Providence, R.I.
Chase, G. R., Capt., Fin., Washington, D.C.
Clare, R. W., 1st Lt., Q.M., Mattapan, Mass.
Conklin, H. W., Capt., Sig., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Culler, F. L., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Cameron, S.C.
Hadley, J. A., Col., A.G., Augusta, Me.
Haines, E. LaV., Capt., Inf., East Orange, N.J.
Heisler, E. A., 1st Lt., Med., Nevada, Mo.
Lawlor, E. P., Maj., Inf., Columbus, O.
McDonald, M., 1st Lt., Gen. Serv., Detroit, Mich.

Manfield, C. F., 1st Lt., Inf., Holyoke, Mass.
Pace, F. A., 2d Lt., A.S., Chicago, Ill.
Padua, T., 2d Lt., Cav., East Lansdowne, Pa.

Robinson, F. E., 2d Lt., A.G., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
Schall, H. C., 2d Lt., A.S., Highland Park, Mich.

Spano, C. R., 1st Lt., A.S., Indianapolis, Ind.

Staley, M. E., 2d Lt., Engr., San Antonio, Tex.

Stevens, J. H., 2d Lt., Sn., Belding, Mich.

Theis, E. R., 1st Lt., A.S., Chicago, Ill.

Uitter, J. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Westwood, N.J.

Vance, R. B., 2d Lt., Engr., Lockhart, S.C.

Vignerone, E. M., Capt., C.A., New York, N.Y.

Washler, G. H., 2d Lt., A.S., Stephen, Minn.

Wolfe, J. L. N., Capt., Chaplain, Phila., Pa.

Davis, L. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Oakland, Calif.
Dunwoody, A. B., 2d Lt., F.A., Kirkwood, Atlanta, Ga.

Erwin, E., 2d Lt., C.A., Paint-Rock, Ala.

Flood, O. K., 2d Lt., Inf., San Francisco, Calif.

Griffiths, H. McA., 2d Lt., Inf., Berkeley, Calif.

Harian, J. G., 2d Lt., F.A., Alexander City, Ala.

Harris, K. G., 2d Lt., Engr., Albany, Ala.

Harrison, J. A., 2d Lt., F.A., Birmingham, Ala.

Harvey, A. R., 2d Lt., Engr., Montgomery, Ala.

Hessleberg, A. L., 2d Lt., Inf., San Francisco, Calif.

Hirst, P. W., 2d Lt., Inf., Modesto, Calif.

Holstun, H., 2d Lt., Inf., Waverly, Ala.

Holt, J. F., 2d Lt., Engr., Montgomery, Ala.

Howe, O. F., 2d Lt., Inf., Montgomery, Ala.

Hudspeth, B. T., 2d Lt., Inf., Chico, Calif.

Jackson, J. O'C., 2d Lt., Engr., Montgomery, Ala.

Jenkins, F. W., 2d Lt., F.A., Verbena, Ala.

Johnson, C. H., 2d Lt., F.A., Camp Hill, Ala.

Kelley, M. C., 2d Lt., C.A., Cullman, Ala.

Kennedy, M. C., 2d Lt., Inf., Berkeley, Calif.

Kinzer, J. H., 2d Lt., F.A., Sheffield, Ala.

Locke, A. F., 2d Lt., Inf., Mill Valley, Calif.

Lynch, C. B., 2d Lt., Inf., New Orleans, La.

McCarthy, F. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Buffalo, Ala.

McDavid, D. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Atmore, Ala.

MacTavish, G., 2d Lt., Inf., Oakland, Calif.

Mallette, R. E., 2d Lt., Engr., Mobile, Ala.

Martin, S. B., 2d Lt., Inf., Clayton, Ala.

Meeuwenberg, J., 2d Lt., Inf., Fremont, Mich.

Merkel, F. M., 2d Lt., Engr., Lincoln, Ala.

Merriman, D. L., 2d Lt., Inf., Corte Madera, Calif.

Marshall, F. S., 1st Lt., Engr., Eau Claire, Wis.

Neill, R. A., 1st Lt., Inf., Buffalo, N.Y.

Null, J. A., Capt., Inf., Memphis, Tenn.

Rosholt, B. R., 2d Lt., Q.M., Eau Claire, Wis.

Shepherd, J. Van R., 1st Lt., Engr., Needham Heights, Mass.

Sides, R. M., 2d Lt., F.A., Chicago, Ill.

Steel, H. H., 2d Lt., Inf., Kansas City, Mo.

Upham, W. A., Capt., C.A., Newton Highlands, Mass.

Bailey, J.C., 2d Lt., Engr., Demopolis, Ala.

Bauder, R. B., 2d Lt., Engr., University, Ala.

Beasley, E. L., 2d Lt., Engr., Jacksonville, Fla.

Bennett, A. G., 2d Lt., Engr., Auburn, Ala.

Benson, C., 2d Lt., Inf., Fresno, Calif.

Beykin, S. M., 2d Lt., F.A., Mobile, Ala.

Bradley, H. McL., 2d Lt., C.A., Troy, Ala.

Bradley, J. R., 2d Lt., F.A., Century, Fla.

Burns, W. M., 2d Lt., C.A., Wedowee, Ala.

Campbell, L. A., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Berkeley, Calif.

Cater, J. T., 2d Lt., F.A., Auburn, Ala.

Thompson, R. E., 2d Lt., Engr., Russellville, Ala.

Thornton, W. McC., 2d Lt., Inf., Berkeley, Calif.

Ward, G. W., 2d Lt., Engr., Pineapple, Ala.

Weedon, E. B., 2d Lt., F.A., Eufaula, Ala.

Wendel, D. D., 2d Lt., F.A., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Williams, G. W., 2d Lt., San Francisco, Calif.

Wood, G. L., Jr., 2d Lt., Inf., Berkeley, Calif.

for the INFANTRY

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Army Heraldry

By a General Staff Officer

Article III.

TABARDS.

Perhaps the final act in this country of the war was in Arlington when, before the open grave of the Unknown Soldier, the veteran bugler of the 3d U.S. Cavalry sounded taps. Those who heard and were close enough to see noted that from his trumpet hung a handsome silk banner a little more than a foot long and a little less than a foot wide. In the French army these banners are called fanions, but in the British service and in our own they are called tabards.

War Department Circular No. 181, July 12, 1921, authorized the use of tabards on our bugles and trumpets and the regiments have not been slow to avail themselves of this very attractive addition to their heraldic equipment. In the parades of the 1st Division in New York and Washington on its return from overseas it was noted that each company in the composite Infantry regiment had its divisional insignia painted on the fronts of its steel helmets, and that the buglers in each company carried tabards on their bugles bearing the same insignia. The effect was noted to be good and their authorization in the Army followed.

The tabard for the trumpet is 14 inches long and 9½ inches wide, and for the bugle 8 inches by 5½ inches. The material is silk of the same design as the shield of the regimental coat-of-arms, and they are suspended from the bugle or trumpet by silk cords with acorns of the same color as those of the hat cords of the arm of the Service.

The tabard of the 3d Cavalry is a beautiful example of heraldic design and manufacture. The lower two-thirds of the field is green with a white Greek cross. The arms of the cross extend to the edge of the square and in the center of the cross is a conventionalized masonry tower in green. The upper third of the field, the chief as it is called in heraldry, is yellow with a diagonal band of red. Briefly, the history of the 3d Cavalry, and therefore of the derivation of its shield, is as follows:

The regiment was organized in 1846 as "The Regiment of Mounted Riflemen" and the color of the facings chosen by the new arm of the Service was green. The regiment was assigned to General Scott's Army and its first engagement was the capture of Vera Cruz. It continued with distinguished service throughout the campaign of 1847 to the capture of the City of Mexico, when, being the first organization to enter the city it hoisted the flag over the national palace. Thus the first campaign of the regiment is shown by the green field, the old color of the arm, with the white cross for Vera Cruz and the green castle tower for the fortified City of Mexico. The Mexican flag is green, white and red, and the tower therefore of the typical color. The name of the regiment was changed to the 3d Cavalry in 1861. It played a good part in the old Indian campaigns, in the Spanish War and in the Philippine Insurrection. In the World War it was one of the few American Cavalry regiments to engage the enemy. This occurred in Lorraine and is shown on the upper portion of the device, a gold shield with the red diagonal band being the arms of that province. Thus the shield of the regiment tells the story of its earliest and latest campaigns.

The regimental crests and mottoes are not shown on the tabards, the shield only being shown. The crest of the 3d Cavalry is the old collar mark, or rather cap device, of the "Rifles," a gold trumpet worn vertically. The motto of the regiment is the sentence in which General Scott expressed his appreciation of their worth, "Brave Rifles—you have been baptized in fire—and have come out steel."

The tabard of the 10th Infantry is somewhat different in design, being the regimental badge on a nearly square field of blue, the color of the facing of the arm. The fighting record of the 10th Infantry is quite long enough, so the regiment was perfectly safe from being thought in search of borrowed honors by going to Caesar's 10th Legion for the inspiration of its badge. This graceful device consists of a blue X edged with gold laid over a Roman sword in scabbard also of gold, and over the Roman numeral a circular band of white edged with gold and in blue lettering the regimental motto, "Courage and Fidelity," and the date of organization of the regiment, 1855, in Roman numerals "MDCCCLV."

A third tabard is that of one of our newest regiments, the 64th Infantry, which, as a portion of the 7th Division, also saw service in Lorraine. This time the symbolism is of similar origin, but a little more localized, for instead of using the arms of Lorraine the arms of the ancient lords of Commercy are utilized. The 64th fought in the old domain of this family, whose arms were a blue field strewn with golden crosses, crosslet fitché, as is the heraldic expression; that is, a Latin cross with each of the three upper arms again crossed and the lower arm

sharpened, this so the original pious crusader might stick his cross in the hard ground and prostrate himself before it. Thus the tabard is a blue field strewn with yellow crosses crosslet pointed at their bases. But for this regiment another item is added. The 64th was formed in 1917 from the 34th Infantry and the parent regiment is indicated by the device in the canton, the square in the upper corner of the field. The stars on the American flag are placed on a canton. Of late years we have become all too familiar with the same word in another form, but the meaning, an area of something larger, is the same. The principal device of the coat-of-arms of the 34th is also a cross crosslet, and so this is charged on the canton of the arms of the 64th and thus is clearly indicated the origin of the newer regiment.

The Infantry Column

By an Infantry Officer

Article IV.

THE HAND GRENADE.

If the service rifle with its bayonet be classed as first among Infantry weapons, and the automatic rifle named as the second weapon of the Infantry squad, then grenades should have third place among the arms of the Infantry soldier. For our purposes we will divide grenades into two rather obvious classes, according to the manner in which they are delivered to an enemy. Hand grenades, as the name implies, are thrown by hand. Rifle grenades are projected from discharges attached to the barrel of the service rifle by the action of the gas of an exploded cartridge against the projectile seated in the discharger. This article will deal briefly with hand grenades only. A later issue will present the rifle grenade.

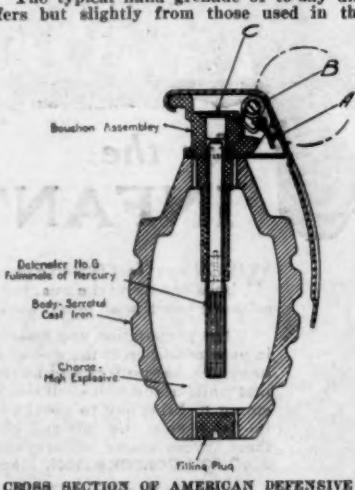
Like so many of the developments of recent warfare the grenade traces its lineage through the centuries to essentially similar missiles used by the ancients. Early in their history the Chinese employed a type of grenade that burst on impact, exuding obnoxious gases. Greek fire, the popular weapon of ancient and medieval armies, was often delivered in a similar manner. During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the grenade was used in all of the continental armies. The end of the seventeenth century, however, saw it falling into disuse due to its uncertainty of explosion and inaccuracy of manufacture and though the armies of Napoleon boasted their grenadiers the name was but a designation inherited from their predecessors.

The effective use of the grenade at the siege of Port Arthur again brought it into prominence and hastened its development and its extensive employment in the World War.

Grenade is Now Standard.

To-day practically all of the armies of the world have recognized the fact stated in the A.E.F. "Manual for Hand Bombers and Rifle Grenadiers," that, "all officers and men who habitually fight on foot should be instructed in the construction and use of hand and rifle grenades and trained in the actual throwing of hand grenades," and have adopted the grenade as one of the standard weapons of their infantry.

The typical hand grenade of to-day differs but slightly from those used in the



Battle of Arles in 1536. Practically the only change produced by four hundred years of experience has been the substitution of T.N.T. (Trinitrotoluol) for gunpowder as the bursting charge. The hand grenades now used by our Infantry are as follows: The defensive grenade, Mark II; the phosphorus grenade, Mark II; the offensive grenade, Mark III; and the thermite grenade, Mark I. Each of these grenades consists of the body, which when charged is filled with the bursting charge, usually T.N.T. or trojan grenade powder into which is inserted the detonator, connected to the bouchon assembly by means of a five-second safety fuse. The principle of ignition of each is the same and follows what is

generally known as the Mills system (after the inventor of the British Mills grenade).

This principle involves the use of a lever which lies close to the body of the grenade and parallel to its longitudinal axis. The grenade and lever are grasped firmly in the hand and the cotter pin is drawn. As the grenade is thrown the pressure of the hand is released and the lever flies up causing the striker at A, impelled by the rat-trap spring at B, to strike the cap at C, ignite the safety fuse and at the end of five seconds to explode the grenade.

Description of Grenades.

The body of the defensive grenade is made of cast iron and scored with deep grooves, dividing it into forty sections, to insure proper fragmentation on detonation. When loaded the filling plug in the bottom of the grenade is painted. The body of the offensive grenade is made of laminated and paraffined paper and is cylindrically shaped instead of elliptically shaped as is the defensive grenade. The phosphorus grenade and the gas grenade have bodies of drawn sheet steel and are barrel-shaped, painted gray when loaded. Two annular corrugations, about one-quarter of a inch apart, are placed on the body of the gas grenade near the bottom to distinguish this type from the similarly-shaped phosphorus grenade, which has no corrugations. The thermite grenade has the shape of the offensive grenade but differs in its ignition device.

To those students or the National Guardsmen who are having their first experiences with grenades and with high explosives at the summer training camps during the next few weeks a few suggestions in the form of don'ts may be applicable and may prevent serious injury if habitually followed.

Don'ts for Students.

1. Remember that the hand grenade is always loaded and cocked. It is always pointed at you. It is a dangerous weapon unless properly handled. You will minimize the chances of injury to yourself and comrades if you will bear this constantly in mind.

2. The detonator or firing device is dangerous by itself. It is powerful enough to blow one's hand to pieces.

3. Do not use live grenades until you are thoroughly familiar with their every detail, and until you have had practice with dummy and practice grenades.

4. In practicing, never throw a live grenade unless cover is at hand, behind which the operator and spectators may seek shelter. The effective radius of the grenade is seventy-five yards.

5. Do not arm the grenade by drawing the safety cotter pin until you are ready to throw the grenade. If the grenade is dropped after removal of the cotter pin, assume that it is going off. Do not wait to examine it, but instantly pick it up and throw it.

6. Do not assume that you can guess when five seconds have elapsed.

7. If, in practice, a grenade fails to explode, it should not be recovered until at least ten minutes have elapsed. Any grenade about which there is any doubt is to be considered a misfire and to be treated as such.

8. Remember that the filling plug at the bottom of the grenade is loaded.

9. Do not disassemble a grenade which has failed to go off. Let an expert do it.

Chemical Warfare

By a C. W. S. Officer

Article I.

CHEMICAL WARFARE.

Twenty-five hundred years ago the strongly fortified city of Platea, in ancient Greece, was being besieged by the Spartans. It was during the Peloponnesian War, in 429 B.C. The siege had gone on for many months. The defenders were able to withstand every assault. We can imagine that the Spartan commander was trying every plan that he could conceive to break the resistance. Among other things, he ordered that caldrons containing pitch, sulphur and burning charcoal be placed against the city walls. Huge bellows were constructed to blow the combustibles into this burning mixture from which clouds of noxious gases arose. The choking fumes filtering through the defenses and over the walls were calculated to so weaken the garrison that an assault might be successful. Whether or not this plan was the cause of the final surrender of the city is not recorded, but it is recorded that such a plan was tried and this is the first use of a chemical agent that history tells us about.

From many historical instances we learn that the use of chemical agents in war is old, and yet at the same time we know it is new, for until the recent war it had played no important part in modern battles. It is the newness of this weapon, together with its astounding success as a casualty producer, that has been responsible for the controversy which has raged ever since its introduction. Just as the ancestor of the modern rifle was condemned following its successful use at the battle of Crecy, so has gas been condemned.

In his text "The Evolution of Infantry

Arms," Major Glenn P. Wilhelm, O.D., quotes the remarks made by Montluc in "Michaud et Ponjouant" regarding the gun: "I myself still bear about me the marks that it has left, which even now cause me to suffer much weakness; and have seen brave and valiant men killed with it in such sad numbers, and it generally happened that they were struck down to the ground by those abominable bullets, which had been discharged by cowardly and base knaves, who would never have dared to have met true soldiers face to face and hand to hand."

Yet in spite of the almost universal outcry that was raised against the firearm it had come to stay, for the reason that it was efficient, and so it is with chemical agents. The efficiency of gas having been proved beyond any question, practically every nation in the world to-day is carrying on research in order to prepare against this new adjunct to the art of war.

The wickedness of gas, if indeed there was any wickedness when it was first used by the Germans against the French and Canadians at the second battle of Ypres, lay not in its effect, but in the fact that it was used in spite of an agreement not to do so upon troops who in consequence of this agreement were unprotected. In the future this should never happen. Unlike most other weapons the soldier can protect himself against gas; therein lies the necessity of constant research to develop the proper protection. To neglect this research is to fail the soldier in his hour of need and is nothing short of criminal.

Recognizing the importance of this new arm and acknowledging the fact that the future safety of the nation demands preparedness in chemical warfare the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army has striven to build up an organization that is second to no other.

Prepared for Gas.

Research and development naturally have an important place in this organization. At the same time in order that the results of investigation may be properly applied, and that the utmost be realized from them the problem of training is of like importance. Indeed, the question of training determines the life or the death of a soldier in case of a chemical attack.

It is essential that we take into account the possibility in our training that the battle areas of future wars will be subjected to enormous quantities of gas. Consequently every individual who enters the zone of combat must be taught how to protect himself. This is a stupendous task as was proved in 1917 and 1918. Every effort at that time was made to insure that no man reached the front without some protective training, yet the writer knows from personal experience that many men reached the front without even knowing how to put on their gas mask.

The use of protective equipment must be second nature to the soldier of to-morrow, and training to this end should be an important part of every potential fighter's curriculum. Inasmuch as it is a necessary part of the training of the Regular Army, it is likewise fundamental for the National Guard and Reserve Corps. What does it avail the citizen soldier to learn the use of the rifle, bayonet, grenade, etc., if the first gas attack finds him unprotected against gas?

The system for training of the Army in chemical warfare conforms with the Army system of military education. It consists of a series of schools, the parent school of the system being the Chemical Warfare School at Edgewood Arsenal, the Special Service School of the Chemical Warfare Service. Here it is that are trained the officers and non-commissioned officers of the various branches of the Regular Army and of the National Guard and Reserve Corps. Officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps have also taken courses at this school. A succeeding article will deal with the Chemical Warfare School.

Signal Corps Column

By a Signal Corps Officer

Article II.

RADIO ACTIVITIES AT THE SIGNAL SCHOOL.

With the growing interest in radio throughout the country, it is appropriate that all Service men know something of the radio preparation for peace and war which is going on within our ranks. Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., is the radio center of the Army, for here are located the radio laboratories where radio equipment is designed for all branches of the service, and the Signal School, where officers and men receive instruction in every means of signal communication.

For communication in war, all known agencies must be developed and used to the fullest extent. There is, however, no other agency which makes the same appeal to the imagination as radio. The Signal School takes advantage of this fact to give special courses to selected men who volunteer for instruction. A twenty weeks' course for the training of radio operators and a forty weeks' course for radio electricians are conducted. In the officers'

courses approximately 150 hours are devoted to the study of radio communication.

In view of the present wide use of the radio telephone for broadcasting, a superficial observer might think that the radio phone will entirely supplant the radio telegraph. This, however, is a fallacious idea, for just as the Morse telegraph still occupies a very important position in the commercial world in spite of the wonderful advances in the telephone art, so there will always be a distinct field of usefulness for the radio operator who can transmit any copy accurately, using the conventional code of dots and dashes. Experience has shown that for messages that must be copied, the telegraph is more accurate and speedy than the telephone. Since every word or signal transmitted by radio is liable to interception by the enemy, we must resort to code in order that the enemy may not readily understand what he has picked up. The telegraph is greatly superior to the telephone for the transmission of coded messages. We see, therefore, that the training of military radio operators is of vital importance to Army communications.

The Beginners' Course.

Upon reporting to the school, the average candidate knows little of the International Morse Code or the theory and operation of radio sets. For preliminary instruction, the students are grouped according to the speed at which they can send and receive, each student sitting at a desk equipped with a receiver head set and a telegraph key. The audible tone for the instruction is supplied by an inductor alternator placed in another room. By means of a transformer with multiple secondary coils, a large number of separate circuits can be supplied from one generator, and any desired circuit grouping of individual positions is rendered possible through switchboards.

An ordinary commercial operator can usually "make good" if he is able to copy "straight press," that is, messages written in plain English, but since an Army operator in the theater of operations will seldom copy or send "in clear," he must be specially trained to receive accurately the jumbled mass of letters and numerals which make up the coded message. To the beginner, the reception of coded messages is far from encouraging, since he is unable to make sense out of his copy. Hence, no attempt is made to handle coded messages until the student is fairly confident of himself and can receive at least ten words per minute. Progress curves indicate that this takes about ten weeks for the average green student. Code groups of various lengths made up of letters or numerals, or combinations of letters and numerals, are then sent to him, but always with intervals of straight press so that he does not lose interest. Code practice occupies only a part of the day as there are other important things for the prospective operator to learn. He must know all the radio apparatus with which he is to operate, in order that he may locate troubles and repair them or improvise substitutes in simple cases. His knowledge of general radio theory should be sufficient to enable him to quickly become familiar with the circuits and operation of any new type of set which may be placed in his hands.

Takes Up Station Work.

When a code speed of about fifteen words per minute has been reached in the instruction room, the student is ready to operate a station in a radio net, the name given to several stations serving different tactical organizations, which habitually work with one another. In an Infantry regiment, for example, there is a regimental net with the same kind of set at the regimental headquarters and at each battalion. A certain station (in the example cited), the one at regimental headquarters, is designated to normally act as the net command station (NCS). This station has authority to control traffic under all conditions. All stations in a tactical net are required to follow a definite procedure in order to minimize errors and delays in the handling of messages.

ARMY MUSIC SCHOOL HOLDS COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The Army Music School, Washington Barracks, D.C., held its tenth annual commencement at the Central High School Auditorium, Washington, on June 23. The program was well rendered and gave evidence that the graduates have received thorough and efficient instruction in instrumental work, arranging and conducting. Warrant Officer W. C. White, the school's principal, took charge of the musical program.

A five-minute talk on the work of the Army Music School was given by Major R. L. Dyer, assistant commandant of the school. The diplomas were presented by Brig. Gen. Harry A. Smith, assistant commandant, Army War College.

The names of the graduates who have completed the two-year course prescribed for band leaders follow: Master Sgt. Crockett Baxter, Pvt. Theodore Bingert, Pvt. 1st Class George Dahlquist, Staff Sgt. Joseph Dufresne, Warrant Officer John Fisher, Staff Sgt. Alex Matafusky, Warrant Officer Hamen Rech, Warrant Officer Dennis T. Swihart and Sgt. Robert B. Tresville.

CERTIFICATE OF PRIOR SERVICE NECESSARY FOR LONGEVITY PAY.

In a circular dated June 23 the Secretary of War calls to attention of officers of the Regular Army that those who claim service according to Section 1 of the new pay law should immediately take proper steps to obtain a certificate of prior service under the act. If prior service is claimed for Militia or National Guard, this certificate should be obtained from the Adjutants General of states and from the Surgeon General of the Army for service as contract surgeon, serving full time, or veterinarian serving with Cavalry or Field Artillery prior to June 3, 1918. With the pay voucher covering the month of July, 1922, or with the first pay voucher on which this longevity pay is drawn, will be filed the original and a duplicate of these certificates. Each officer making report will enter on the form provided the data covering service rendered as shown by the certificates. After signing the form it should be forwarded, together with true copies of the certificates, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

Following is the text of Section 1 of the act:

"For officers appointed on and after July 1, 1922, no service shall be counted for purposes of pay except active commissioned service under a Federal appointment and commissioned service in the National Guard when called out by order of the President. For officers in the Service on June 30, 1922, there shall be included in the computation all service which is now counted in computing longevity pay, and service as a contract surgeon serving full time; and also 75 per centum of all other periods of time during which they have held commissions as officers of the Organized Militia between Jan. 21, 1903, and July 1, 1916, or of the National Guard, the Naval Militia, or the National Naval Volunteers since June 3, 1916, and service as a contract surgeon serving full time, shall be included in the computation."

Promotions and Retirements

Col. James B. Houston, Q.M. Corps, upon his own application was retired from active service June 26, 1922, having reached the age of sixty-two years. Colonel Houston was born in Connecticut Jan. 10, 1859, and entered the Regular Army as a major and paymaster Feb. 3, 1901. He had previously served as a major and additional paymaster of Volunteers during the war with Spain. He was commissioned colonel, Q.M.C., May 15, 1917, and was last on duty in Philadelphia.

Obituaries

BENSEL.

Major John A. Bensel, late U.S.A., who commanded the 125th Battalion of Engineers in the World War and for many years had done important engineering work in civil life, died at his home in Bernardsville, N.J., June 19, of myocarditis, after an illness of several months. He was born in New York city in 1863, and graduated from Stevens Institute in 1884.

BROWN.

First Lieut. Lloyd J. Brown, Vet. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, June 22. Mrs. Elle M. Brown, his mother, who resides at Centralia, Kas., is his nearest relative. He was born in Ohio Feb. 15, 1887, and was first commissioned in the Regular Army Sept. 7, 1920, after a previous service in the O.R.C., and as an emergency officer during the World War.

COPELAND.

Mrs. J. D. Copeland, mother of Mr. D. Graham Copeland, formerly civil engineer, U.S.N., died at Bamberg, S.C., June 16.

DUCAT.

Thomas Chalmers Ducat, the six-year-old son of Capt. Reginald Ducat, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ducat, died suddenly at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, June 4.

KLINER.

Rear Admiral George W. Kline, U.S.N., retired, died at his home at Bound Brook, N.J., on June 28, 1922. Admiral Kline was born in Flemington, N.J., Jan. 4, 1864, and was appointed to the Naval Academy Oct. 1, 1881, graduating in 1885. He served in many parts of the world, and was awarded the Navy Cross for distinguished service. Admiral Kline performed twenty-one years and one month of sea

service and some seventeen years of shore duty before being retired for disability incident to the service in 1921. His wife survives.

MINOR.

Lieut. Lucian Minor, U.S.N., retired, died on June 18 at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass. Funeral services were held June 22 at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Lucian Minor, at Galveston, Texas. Lieutenant Minor was born in Texas, Sept. 7, 1884, and was appointed Sept. 23, 1901. He was retired May 9, 1918, for disability incident to the service. He had performed eight years' sea service and eight years and one month shore duty.

MORSE.

Mrs. Joseph B. Morse, of Montpelier, Vt., died at Ashland, Mass., June 8. She is survived by her husband and by three sons, W. C. Morse, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Dr. R. S. Morse, Ashland, Mass., and Lieut. Col. C. F. Morse, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

MORTON.

Referring to the death of Comdr. Albert L. Norton, U.S.N., retired, at Washington, D.C., June 17, noted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 24, the Tribune of Tiffin, Ohio, in its issue of June 20, said in part:

"The death of Comdr. Albert Leland Norton, U.S.N., came as a great personal sorrow to many homes in this city, where as a boy and man he was known and highly esteemed and where pride was felt in him as one of Tiffin's distinguished representatives in the government service.

"Throughout his career in the Navy he continued the student and strove for greater personal efficiency and usefulness in his chosen sphere. And his was a service of great worth to his government and his country, performed with faithfulness and without ostentation.

"During the late war he rendered that same invaluable service and, although broken in health by overtaxed strength, he carried on to the end of those strenuous days."

WALLACE.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert Wallace, U.S.N., retired, died at his home, 28 Myrtle avenue, Caldwell, N.J., May 25. He was a member of the class of 1902, U.S.N.A., and among other duties served on the battleships Kentucky, Missouri, Idaho and Florida. He was retired in 1919 for disability incident to the service and never recovered from a severe operation performed that year. For the past three years Commander Wallace had been confined to his home fighting for health against desperate odds with unfailing cheerfulness, patience and courage. He is survived by his wife, Ethel Vick Wallace, 28 Myrtle avenue, Caldwell, N.J., and by his mother, one brother and three sisters.

FIELD MARSHAL WILSON.

Field Marshal Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, former Chief of the Imperial Staff, British army, who was assassinated by two Irish fanatics in London, England, June 22, just as he was about to enter his house after getting out of a cab, was a very distinguished and highly esteemed officer.

Field Marshal Wilson was born in Ireland in 1864, his father, James Wilson, being also a native of Ireland. He married Miss Mary Wray of Ardnamena, Ireland, in 1891, who survives. Entering the British army in 1884 after graduating from the Staff College he was assigned to the Royal Irish regiment. He served in campaigns in India and throughout the South African War, 1899-1901. He was created a baronet in 1919.

Field Marshal Wilson in the World War went out with the expeditionary force under Lord French in 1914. In 1916 he was sent on a mission to Russia, later was special senior liaison officer at the French general headquarters and still later was appointed to the Eastern command. In December, 1917, he was appointed British member on the Military Committee of the Allied War Council for the western front.

At Versailles General Wilson was associated with General Foch up to the time Foch took command of the joint forces in the field. He also went to Italy after the Italian debacle at Caporetto and shaped the plans for holding back the Austro-German onrush into Italy. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., became the American representative of the Versailles Council and was a close friend and associate of General Wilson, as was Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A. At the Paris Peace Conference General Wilson practically shaped the British views on the military terms of the peace treaty with Germany.

He became the Chief of the Imperial Staff on Feb. 10, 1918, when Field Marshal Sir William Robertson resigned. He was promoted to be field marshal in the following year. General Wilson retired from the Imperial Staff early in the present year and was elected a member of the Imperial Parliament as Unionist candidate for North Down, Ireland, was elected member for this district Feb. 21 and shortly afterward was appointed by Premier Craig as Ulster's prime agent for the restoration of order. The body of Field Marshal Wilson was laid to rest in St. Paul's Cathedral after a great military funeral on June 26.

Service Weddings

BECK—PRATT.

Col. Kenneth Morton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Morton, announce the marriage of their ward, Miss Mildred Pratt, to Lieut. Paul Ward Beck, Jr., Ord. Dept., U.S.A., June 24, at Plymouth, Mass.

CAREY—FITZGIBBON

The wedding of Miss Margaret Virginia Fitzgibbon, the youngest daughter of Mrs. William Fitzgibbon, of Montpelier Manor, and the late William Fitzgibbon, to Ensign Robert Henry Carey, U.S.N., occurred recently, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Joseph Miller Duff, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church of Carnegie, Pa., before an altar of Dorothy Perkins roses erected in the famous old box garden at Montpelier Manor. The bride was given in marriage by her cousin, Hon. Jesse O. McCarthy, of Toronto, Canada. Her gown was an exquisite creation of rose point and white satin with a shower of orange blossoms falling from the belt on the left side. The waist was of rose point. Her tulle veil was held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her lace train fashioned from her mother's wedding veil, a family heirloom, was borne by the little twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Alexander McKeown, Peggy and Scottie McKeown. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Martha Noles, of Bradford, Pa., a cousin of the bride. The bridesmaids, Miss Betty Henry of Pittsburgh, Miss Isabelle Ward of New York, Miss Miriam Rhodes of Washington, and Miss Marjorie Adler of Birmingham, Ala. The altar was erected in one corner of the garden near a great linden tree, the ceremony taking place before a latticed arbor, covered with Dorothy Perkins roses. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Carey will be at home after July 15 at the Norfolk Country Club.

DOUGLAS—MORETON.

Mrs. Marjorie S. Moreton and Mr. Robert A. Douglas were married at Arcadia, Calif., May 18.

ELY—CHAMBERLAIN.

A notable wedding at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 23, in the post chapel, was that of Miss Dorothy Bruce Chamberlain, daughter of Lieut. Col. Fred V. S. Chamberlain, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chamberlain, to Lieut. Louis Brainard Ely, Field Art., U.S.A., and aid to his father, Brig. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, U.S.A., in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage of guests. The beautiful chapel was elaborately decorated for the occasion with palms and ferns, bride roses and delphinium and gypsophila. Through the service Col. Isaac Jenks sang several numbers.

The groomsmen were Major Thomas Johnson, Major Lee Ahern, Capt. William Flinn, Capt. William Stewart and Cadets Crosby and John. The bridesmaids were Miss Marion Darrah, Miss Madelaine Brown, Miss Margaret Brown, Miss Caroline Roberts, Miss Grace Buck and Miss Ruth Burt. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret Kimmell, and the little flower girl Madge Ely. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Colonel Chamberlain. Cadet Eugene Ely was his brother's best man, and the officiating clergyman, Rev. Stephen Butcher, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Leavenworth.

The bride wore a beautiful wedding gown of white satin draped in cascades of lace, fashioned short length, and the long tulle veil formed the train. The veil was most becomingly arranged with lilies of the valley placed at the back of the hair and her flowers were a shower of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The marriage was followed by a reception and dance at Pope Hall for a large number of guests. The hall was elaborately decorated. In entertaining the assisting friends included Mrs. William O'Loughlin, Mrs. George Holley, Mrs. Richard Pickering, Mrs. Homer Preston and Mrs. H. C. Gibner. After congratulations, dancing was enjoyed, and Lieut. and Mrs. Ely left for a wedding trip to points in Colorado.

GUTHRIE—WILLIAMS.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn S. Williams, daughter of Capt. Yancey S. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams, and Ensign Harry A. Guthrie, U.S.N., took place at Quarters K, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., June 14. Miss Lottie Guthrie, sister of Ensign Guthrie, acted as maid of honor and Miss Mary Jane Wallace, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Wallace of Boston, Mass., as bridesmaid. Ensign Charles H. Porter, U.S.N., officiated as best man. Lieut. Edward A. Duff (Chaplain Corps), U.S.N., performed the ceremony. After a short wedding trip through New York and New Jersey, Ensign and Mrs. Guthrie will be at home at the Van Zandt Apartments, 88 Van Zandt avenue, Newport, R.I.

HARRIS—MUNSELL.

Lieut. Van Doren Harris, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Penelope Holmes Munsell, daughter of Mrs. Gail Borden Munsell, were married at Winsted, Conn., June 20, in St. James's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Robert V. K. Harris, rector, and father of the bridegroom. Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster of Hartford said

the benediction. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Vaill as maid of honor and Miss Margaret Harris of Winsted, a sister of the bridegroom, Miss Mabel Allen of New York, Mrs. Robert A. Holmes, jr., of South Norwalk, and Miss Alice Redfield of Hartford, as bridesmaids. Capt. Robert V. K. Harris, jr., Inf., U.S.A., attended his brother as best man and the ushers were Lieuts. Henry B. Nichols, Inf., A.D.C. to General Edwards, and James W. Boyd, Coast Art., aid to General Hervey, classmate of the bridegroom at the U.S.M.A.; Marcus M. Munsill of New York city, a cousin of the bride, and Philip H. Van Doren of New York city, a cousin of the bridegroom.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Gail Borden Munsill, wore a one-piece gown of ivory satin embroidered in seed pearls and crystals with a girdle caught with an ornament of orange blossoms and fringe extending below the hem line. Her veil was one of rare old rose point lace extending the full length of the court train, the gift of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John Ulrich of New Haven, who wore it at her own wedding forty years ago. She carried a shower of lilies of the valley and roses. A reception was held at Shadow Lawn, the home of the bride, directly following the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Harris will reside at Wallace, Idaho. The bride is a graduate of the Bennett School at Millbrook.

HALL-JOHNSTON.

The marriage of Major Charles Lacey Hall, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Eleanor Dallas Johnston took place at St. John's Church in Washington on June 24. Miss Jane Boyd was the bride's only attendant. Major Glen E. Edgerton, U.S.A., acted as best man for Major Hall, while the ushers were Comdr. Theodore Jewell, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Robert Griffin, U.S.N.; Major Gordon Young and Major X. H. Price, U.S.A.

HOLMES—GEMMEL.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Allan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gemmel, to Mr. Urban Tigner Holmes, son of Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Holmes, took place in St. Andrew's Church, London, Ontario, on June 22. Mr. Holmes is an A.B. graduate, class of 1920, University of Pennsylvania, and A.M. from Harvard, 1921. With his bride he sailed for Europe, where they will spend the coming year.

NIXON—FINNERAN.

Capt. Thomas Hay Nixon, U.S.A., and Miss Annette Pauline Finneran were married June 23 in St. Aidan's rectory, Brookline, Mass., by Dr. J. T. Creagh. The double ring ceremony was used. Lieut. Paul L. Deylitz, a classmate of Captain Nixon at West Point, was best man, and Miss Mabel Finneran, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. J. T. Finneran, of No. 112 Beale street, Brookline, Mass., and the late Thomas J. Finneran, the well known road constructor of the East, and a granddaughter of Lord Lawrence Finneran, of England. She was a former pupil of Notre Dame Academy and later graduated from Miss Mason's school near Washington. She is a member of the Red Cross Ambulance Corps and a devotee of outdoor sports, being an expert horsewoman. Captain Nixon is the only son of Mrs. Henry B. Nixon, of 154 Carlisle street, Gettysburg, Pa., and the late Dr. Henry B. Nixon, professor of mathematics and astronomy at Gettysburg College from 1888 to 1916. Captain Nixon was graduated from Gettysburg College in June, 1915, and a few days after his graduation he entered U.S.M.A., from which he was graduated in June, 1918, with the Engineers. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. For the past six weeks Captain Nixon was at Massachusetts Institute of Technology pursuing a special course of work. He was recently assigned to duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., where the young couple will reside.

ORD-MERRILL.

Mrs. William Richards Merrill announces the marriage of her daughter, Janet, to Mr. James Ord, of Washington, D.C., which took place at her home, 1869 Montecito Way, San Diego, Calif., June 23. Miss Merrill is the daughter of Mr. William Richards Merrill, and Mrs. Marguerite Elizabeth Watterson Merrill, who is a relative of the distinguished journal list, the late Col. Henry Watterson. She is also a relative of Colonel Carr, U.S.A. Mr. James Ord is a graduate engineer of the Michigan School of Mines, and the son of the late Major James Crean Ord, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ord of Chevy Chase, Md., and the grandson of Chaplain David Wilson, U.S.A., and Lieut. Col. Placidus Ord. The wedding was attended by intimate friends and relatives. Mr. Dale Windsor of Pittsburgh acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. James Ord will be at home at 1023 South Bonnie Brae street, Los Angeles after July 1.

PRESTON-ALLEN.

Lieut. Kendall Preston, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Fletcher Allen, daughter of

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Allen, were married recently at the Congregational Church, Princeton. The bride in white satin, with orange blossoms, and Venetian point and tulip veil, was attended by Mrs. William Granat of Dahlgren, Va., and Miss Eleanor W. Allen, her sister, as maid of honor. The other bridal attendants, Mrs. M. H. Leonard, Miss Pauline Dillingham, Miss Ruth Burnet, and Miss Elizabeth Hewins. A niece of the bride, little Miss Barbara Allen, was flower girl. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr. Thomas Allen. The church decorations were white peonies and lilies. The Rev. Charles E. Park, D.D., of the First Church, Boston, performed the ceremony. Lieutenant Preston had as his best man Lieut. William Granat, U.S.N., and Mr. Robert L. Sperry, jr., and Lieuts. C. B. C. Carey, Richard W. Bates, Gerald H. Wood and Edward Breed, U.S.N. The bride and bridegroom left the church under a canopy formed by the crossed swords of the ushers. A reception at the summer home of the bride's parents, "The Pines," immediately followed the church ceremony. They were assisted in receiving by the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. E. Fox Preston. Among the notable guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry A. Wiley.

PULLING—THOMPSON.

The wedding of Capt. Lewis A. Pulling, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Norma Leslie Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Thompson of Georgetown, Ontario, took place June 21 at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. La Verne Thompson, brother of the bride, acted as groomsman, and Miss Beth Mellish of Toronto acted as bridesmaid. The bride wore a simple gown of white crêpe de chine trimmed with radium lace and carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served in the dining room, the decorations of which were orange and gold, the colors of Captain Pulling's regiment. The bride cut the wedding cake with her husband's saber. The couple left for a trip to points in Quebec and Northern New York at the conclusion of which they will be at home at Fort Riley, Kas.

RAYMOND—CLARK.

At the home of the bride's parents, 1124 Park road, Washington, N.W., June 24, Miss Mary Mildred Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lindley D. Clark, became the bride of Lieut. Julian Erskine Raymond, U.S.A. The father of the bride, Lindley D. Clark, minister of Friends' Church, performed the ceremony, and was assisted by Rev. Joseph T. Kelly, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a gown of blue lace draped over a foundation of satin of the same shade. Her corsage was of red roses and lilies of the valley. Only members of the immediate families were present. After a brief reception Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond left for a water trip via Norfolk, Va., to Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., where the bridegroom is stationed. The bride traveled in a modish gown of midnight blue crepe romain with hat and cape to match. The bridegroom is the son of the late Dr. John Underwood Raymond and Mrs. Irene L. Raymond.

BRADY—SAVILLE.

Mrs. Katharine N. Saville and Lieut. J. H. Brady, U.S.N., were married on June 17 at Baltimore, Md.

SEMPLE—KEOGH.

Ensign Lorenzo Semple, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Katherine Temple Keogh, a daughter of Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh and Mrs. Keogh of New Rochelle, were married June 24 in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New Rochelle. The Rev. Cornelius F. Crowley officiated. The bride's elder brother, Martin J. Keogh, gave her in marriage. She wore satin and rose point lace. Her sister, Miss Margaret Phelan Keogh, and Ellen Marshall Semple, a sister of Ensign Semple, were the bridesmaids. John Semple was his brother's best man and the ushers were Ensigns Seldon Chapin, E. P. Moore, Francis J. Bridget, F. H. W. Jackson, J. C. Cronin and Charles B. McVeagh, all U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Maryland.

VOLLMER—LONG.

Capt. Arthur Vollmer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lorraine Maloney Long were married on May 23 at Santa Ana, Calif. They are at home at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif.

WHEYLAND—JONES.

Ensign Morgan Chisholm Wheyland, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Fuller, and Miss Ellen Louise Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jones of San Diego, Calif., were married in that city June 2 in St. Paul's Episcopal Church by Rev. Charles L. Barnes, rector of the church. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Caroline Dorwin, as maid of honor, and Misses Wilhelmina Calloway, Mildred Jackson, Dorritt Jackson, Corrine Connell, Frances Little and Catherine Jones as bridesmaids. The best man was Myron Baker, while Ensigns J. U. Lademan, W. E. Makosky, Hugh W. Turney, E. S. Stoker, H. L. Booken and William Hibbs, U.S.N., acted as ushers. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the San Diego Country Club in Chula Vista, where a wedding supper was served. Ensign and

Mrs. Wheyland left on a motor trip through the state, and upon their return will be at home at Fourth and Juniper streets, San Diego.

Engagements

At an informal party given at their home, 25 South Garfield avenue, Columbus, Ohio, Col. Reynold J. Burt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burt announced the engagement of their daughter, Rosamond, to Lieut. Homer Watson Kiefer, Field Art., U.S.A., at Camp Knox, Ky. The wedding will take place July 6 at St. Paul's Church, Broad street, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Brown Haring announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Estelle, to Lieut. Franz Otto Willebacher, U.S.N., who was graduated from the Naval Academy in the class of 1919 and is now serving on board the U.S.S. Arkansas.

Mrs. M. Macheca announces the engagement and approaching marriage of her daughter, Anne, to Major T. C. Cook, Coast Art., U.S.A. Miss Macheca is well known in Army circles, having visited her brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. R. N. Nix, at various Army posts.

Births

AVERA.

A daughter, Allelia Garland, was born May 27 to Lieut. W. B. Avera, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Avera.

BUCHER.

Capt. Oliver Boone Bucher, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bucher announce the birth of a son, Oliver Boone Bucher, jr., on June 4 at Staunton, Va.

CHIPMAN.

Capt. Albert D. Chipman, Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Chipman announce the birth of a daughter, Anne Prescott, at Asheville, N.C., June 2.

HAW.

A son, Joseph Northcott Haw, was born to Mrs. Miriam Northcott Haw, wife of Major Joseph C. Haw, C.A.C., on June 12, at Portland, Me.

NICHOLSON.

Capt. John W. Nicholson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Nicholson announce the birth of a son, Edward Homer, on May 27, at Athens, Ga.

SPALDING.

Capt. Donald P. Spalding, 5th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Spalding announce the birth of a son, William Frederic, on June 22 at Fort McKinley, Me.

STEELE.

A daughter, Carolina, was born at San Juan, P.R., June 6 to Mr. E. S. Steel and Mrs. Steele. The baby is a granddaughter of Lieut. Col. John M. Field, U.S.A., and Mrs. Field.

Personals

Mrs. R. Stover Keyser, wife of Major Keyser, U.S.M.C., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. John G. Capers, in Washington.

Mrs. Flagler, widow of Col. C. A. F. Flagler, U.S.A., who has been the guest of Col. C. O. Sherrill, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sherrill in Washington, has gone to Virginia Beach, Va.

Lieut. Eugene L. Vidal, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vidal, who are motorizing from Oklahoma to Lieutenant Vidal's new station at West Point, are now in Washington the guests of Mrs. Vidal's parents, former Senator and Mrs. Thomas P. Gore, for a week.

Col. Edward L. Munson, U.S.A., will leave shortly for his new station in Manila. Mrs. Munson and her daughter, Miss Katherine Munson, will spend the summer in New Haven, Conn., and will join Colonel Munson in Manila early in the fall.

Among the Louisiana delegation at the biennial F.W.C. at Chautauqua, N.Y., was Mrs. I. W. Sylvester, representing her state. She is visiting her three sons in the Service, two of them midshipmen, having sailed on the Delaware. She is now in Boston the guest of Lieut. (j.g.) E. W. Sylvester, U.S.N.

Mrs. Gelm, wife of Capt. George E. Gelm, U.S.N., and Miss Marjorie Gelm will close their house in Washington shortly and leave for Lake Champlain, where they will make a visit before going to Jamestown, R.I., for the summer. Captain Gelm has left for his new station on the Pacific coast, where his family will join him in the autumn.

Col. A. W. Yates, U.S.A., and Mrs. Yates entertained a company of five at dinner on the Powhatan roof in Washington, June 19.

Lieut. Calvin H. Cobb, U.S.A., and Mrs. Cobb will move to 1037 Encino row, after spending a month at the Coronado Hotel, Coronado, Calif.

Major James N. Peale, U.S.A., Mrs. Peale and Jamie, jr., motored from West Point to Canada, where they will spend the summer on an island near Lake Saint Peter.

Mrs. Robert J. Fleming has gone to Wellesley, Mass., to attend the graduation exercises of Wellesley College. Miss Betty Fleming is secretary of the senior class.

Major d'Alary Fechet, 5th Inf., U.S.A., sailed June 24 for a four months' visit abroad. His address will be care of the American Express Company, 11 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

Mrs. E. E. McMichael, wife of the general superintendent of the American Railway Express Company, left Fort Clark, Texas, June 21 for her home in San Francisco, Calif., after a most enjoyable visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Major Paul Root Davison and Mrs. Davison.

Mrs. A. C. Cron and sons are spending the summer at Daytona Beach, Fla., while Major Cron is on summer duty at Camp Devens, Mass. Major Cron has just completed the field officers' course at the Infantry School at Fort Benning and will enter the line class at Leavenworth in September.

Capt. J. F. Hellweg, U.S.N., on duty as ordnance inspector at South Charles-
ton, W. Va., is collecting Navy yarns which were developed during the World War. He is asking his friends to send in yarns with the view to their publication. Although he has been working on it a short time, it is understood that he has quite a collection.

Capt. W. K. Riddle, U.S.N., and Mrs. Riddle entertained at a farewell reception on Friday evening, June 23, at their home in the Norfolk Navy Yard for Col. and Mrs. McKelvy, who are leaving for New-
port, R.I. About 125 guests were present.

Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., was host at a dinner party at the Chevy Chase Club in Washington in compliment to Miss Eleanor Johnston and Major Lacey Hall, whose marriage took place on June 24. The other guests included Mrs. Randolph Mason, Miss Jane Boyd, Major and Mrs. Edgerton, Miss Carolyn Nash, the Misses Sanders of Philadelphia, Miss Nannie Chase, Miss Suzanne Veeder, Mr. James M. Johnston, Major X. H. Price, Com-
mander Griffen, Mr. James Ellsworth, Mr. Douglas Peachey, Mr. Francis Winslow, Mr. Cameron Winslow and Major Wilfred Blunt.

Vice Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., commanding the American Naval Forces in European Waters, and the officers of the U.S.S. Utah gave a reception on board the flagship in Portsmouth Harbor, England, June 9, in return for the hospitality shown to them during their stay in the port. About 600 guests were received on board, and they were conveyed from Portsea Pontoon and the King's Stairs in the Dockyard by a service of boats from the Utah, lying at moorings in midstream. A party from the American Embassy and several officers from the Admiralty made a special journey from London in order to be present. Officers of all branches of the Service in the port, together with their friends, accepted invitations, and the gathering included Admiral Sir Charles Madden, commander-in-chief, Atlantic Fleet, and Admiral the Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, commander-in-chief of Portsmouth. The civil life of the town was represented by the Mayor and Mayoress, Alderman and Mrs. A. E. Porter. In honor of the occasion the Utah's decks were effectively decorated. The program included tea and dancing to the accompaniment of selections played by the band of the flagship and the event was highly enjoyed.

One of the most attractive parties in the history of the marine post at Quantico was given recently by the wives of officers at the Brown Flying Field. The festivities included four dinner parties and dances in the large hangar where the seaplanes used at Quantico are stored. An elaborate program of special dances was arranged, including a number of surprise features and exhibitions. In addition to the dances there were a number of booths where entertainment of a novel and interesting character was afforded the guests. On the east side of the hangar Madame Zenobia, seventh daughter of a seventh daughter, held sway and told fortunes for the guests. On the south side "Bosco," the "Wild Man from Borneo Who Eats 'Em Alive," was securely chained in a huge iron cage and entertained the visitors by eating writhing snakes which the camp baker provided. On the west side of the hangar was confined the blood-drinking bat, captured in the wilds of Borneo. A feature of the dances was the exhibition given by Virginia Catelette and Alan Morse, ten-year-old child dancers, who were brought from Washington by airplane to render their selections. Their exhibition included Russian, spring, Oriental and Apache dances. Preceding the dances dinners were given by Major and Mrs. Roy C. Geiger, at which Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Smedley D. Butler and Col. and Mrs. Thomas C. Turner were the guests of honor.

Wedding

100 Invitations or Announcements, \$3.50. Latest New York Styles sent free. 100 Calling Cards, 75¢. Superior Quality and Workmanship. Birth Announcements, 60¢ per dozen. Also Monogram Stationery and Christmas Greeting Cards. Mailing samples wanted. Copperplate Press, 1800 E. 8th St., N.Y.

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Mrs. Walter R. Mann has joined Captain Mann, 28th Inf., U.S.A., at his new station, Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Mrs. Regan, widow of Col. James Regan, U.S.N., has gone for the summer to visit Miss Hopper in Beacon, N.Y.

Mrs. Cook, widow of Major Fred A. Cook, U.S.A., and children are spending the summer at Camp Kokosing, Thetford Center, Vt.

Mrs. John Rumsey Sanford, widow of Commander Sanford, U.S.N., attended the commencement exercises at Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., June 13.

The Hubert Burnhams at Evanston, Ill., will have among their house party over the Fourth of July Comdr. and Mrs. Booth McKinney, of the U.S. Naval Training Station, Lake Bluff, Ill. Mr. Burnham is a graduate of the 1905 class, U.S.N.A.

Lieut. Comdr. Walker Cochran, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cochran have just arrived in San Diego, Calif., from Annapolis, Md., where they have been stationed for the past two years. They will make their home for the present at the San Diego Hotel.

Col. George Vidmer, executive officer for the Chief of Finance, was a guest of John T. Butler at his farm, Rectortown, Va., for the Upperville Horse Show. Mrs. Vidmer is spending a week or ten days at Quandary, the country place of Mrs. P. Y. Tupper of St. Louis, on Chesapeake Bay.

Major W. W. West, instructor in equitation at the Cavalry School, passed through Washington on June 21 on his way to Saumur, France, where he and Majors H. D. Chamberlain and H. M. Rayner, all of the Cavalry, have been detailed to the course at the famous French riding school for the coming year.

Mrs. George O. Cress, wife of Col. G. O. Cress, U.S. Cav., is convalescing after a double operation at Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, Md. She is attended by her daughter, Miss Cornelie Cress, registered nurse. After her recovery, Mrs. Cress, with Miss Cress, will visit her son, Mr. J. B. Cress, at Greensboro, N.C.

Lieut. Col. John W. Kilborth, F.A., is in Washington on temporary duty in connection with the new edition of artillery firing. This text has been completely revised to adapt it to the latest technique and also so that it will apply to all calibers of Field Artillery. It is expected that it will be printed and issued to the Service by next September.

Mrs. Edward Nicholson Fay, who recently attended her class reunion at Vassar College, has returned to Camp Devens, Mass., after spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. G. Arthur Hadsell. Mrs. Hadsell, wife of Lieut. Col. G. Arthur Hadsell, U.S.A., has just returned from the Philippines. She will spend the month of July at Grove Beach, Conn., with her son, Cadet G. Arthur Hadsell, Jr., West Point, 1924.

Capt. Yancey S. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams motored from Philadelphia to Boston, where Captain Williams assumed command of the U.S.S. Denver on June 17, at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Until the departure of the U.S.S. Denver, about July 10, Mrs. Williams will be at 49 High street, Needham Heights, Mass., after which she will motor throughout New England until about Oct. 1, when she will go to the Canal Zone.

Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chenoweth were guests of honor at a beautifully appointed dinner given by Chaplain and Mrs. Walter B. Zimmerman, June 17, at the district officers' club, Fort Bliss, Texas, the occasion being the twentieth wedding anniversary of Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth. Besides the hosts and guests of honor those present were Gen. and Mrs. Robert L. Howze, Chaplain and Mrs. John McWilliams, Chaplain and Mrs. George McMurry.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Stanford E. Moses, U.S.N., then in command of the battleship Arkansas and with the permission of the Navy Department, Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, O.R.C., the publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, enjoyed a brief sea trip with Captain Moses. The Arkansas left the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 24, for Hampton Roads, Va., and upon arrival at the latter place, the General, under the guidance of Captain Moses, visited the navy yard at Norfolk, the naval base at Hampton Roads and shipbuilding plants, where he saw many objects of interest.

AERONAUTICAL ASSOCIATION GIVES BY-LAWS IN BOOKLET.

The Commercial Aeronautical Association of the 7th Corps Area has had its constitution and by-laws printed in a booklet, which will be supplied to anyone interested, on applying to Ralph W. Cram, Davenport, Iowa, president, or John B. Coleman, Sioux City, Iowa, secretary. The association is organized to promote the interests of aviation, the location of landing fields, and to do everything possible for the development of commercial aviation in the eight states comprising the 7th Corps Area. It expects in September to become a district of the proposed National Aeronautical Association to be organized at Detroit.

Col. Harrison J. Price and Mrs. Price will leave Washington the end of June for Governors Island, New York, where Colonel Price has been ordered for duty.

Miss Maude Stewart is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Verne Miller at Camp Travis for the summer. On June 8 Mrs. Miller, assisted by Miss Stewart, entertained in her quarters with eight tables of bridge.

Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, has returned from an inspection trip during which he visited Culver Military Academy, the University of Illinois, Camp Knox, Ky., and Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Major Leon C. Garcia, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garcia are leaving St. Louis, Mo., for San Francisco, for the summer months. Their address will be 1135 Ulloa and Forest Side avenues, San Francisco, Calif., until October.

Capt. A. R. Ginsburgh, U.S.A., was awarded a master of arts degree at the University of Louisville commencement exercises on June 8. The subject of his thesis was "The Regular Army as a Factor in Maintaining Peace in the United States."

Lieut. Col. George W. Winterburn, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., division quartermaster, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas, who was operated upon for appendicitis at the William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, June 5, is recovering rapidly and it is expected that he will be back on duty by July 1.

Col. T. Q. Donaldson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donaldson entertained at an informal supper dance in Washington on June 15 at the Wardman Park Hotel in honor of Mrs. Osman Latrobe, wife of Colonel Latrobe of San Francisco. Mrs. Latrobe is in Washington for a short stay after placing her son, Claybourne Latrobe, at the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

Brig. Gen. Andre W. Brewster and Major Lanphear W. Webb, Jr., Med. Corps, U.S.A., were recently appointed a board to meet at Montauk Point, L.I., N.Y., for investigating camping conditions at that place, and to make recommendations as to the placing of the various units of the Regular Army, National Guard and C.M.T.C. in camp with a view to reconciling the differences that arose with civilians living in that vicinity, and for the best interests of the Service.

Major Gen. Charles G. Morton, U.S.A., visited and inspected the University of Wyoming Infantry unit of the R.O.T.C. on June 6, finding the unit in very satisfactory condition. After the inspection General Morton addressed an assembly of students, faculty members and townpeople. The auditorium was packed and the address was received with great applause. General Morton was accompanied by Lieut. Col. Roger Fitch, Cav., G-3 of the 9th Corps Area.

Lieut. Ray H. Green, U.S.A., of the 1st Division Train, Q.M.C., Camp Dix, N.J., and Mrs. Green gave a bridge and dance party on June 20. Those participating were: Capts. and Mmes. Thorud, Conrad, Wey, Hickson and Phillips; Lieuts. and Mmes. Maginn and Hagan; Mrs. Frank Green, the Misses Myrtle Green, Elsa Thorud, Dora Wey, Winifred Brown and Lella Christian, Mrs. Christian, Capt. D. L. Crane and Edward B. McKinley, Lieut. Louis B. Saxe and Mr. Frank Garry. Captain Thorud and Mrs. Phillips won the prize for bridge.

Among the interesting and instructive articles in the United States Naval Institute Proceedings for June, 1922, is one by Capt. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., entitled "Some Mutual Relations of Gunnery and Tactics," especially as evidenced during the World War with its development of new types of sea warfare. Other articles of special interest include those by Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil on "The Engagement Between the Cumberland and Merrimac"; Admiral Robert E. Coontz on "The Navy and Business," and Lieut. Comdr. K. C. McIntosh on "The Supply Corps School of Application."

Over 400 invitations were issued by officers of the 59th Infantry to Reserve and National Guard officers in Portland, Ore., and vicinity, to a formal dance held at the post gymnasium in honor of the Association of the Army of United States, on May 29. Gen. and Mrs. R. M. Blatchford and Major and Mrs. E. C. Rose received. Among the guests present were Admiral and Mrs. H. T. Mayo, Col. and Mrs. P. Whitworth, Col. and Mrs. C. C. Hammond, Col. and Mrs. Archie Van Clive, Major George Mayo, Major and Mrs. Richard Park, Col. and Mrs. C. E. Dentler, Col. and Mrs. John S. Parke, Major and Mrs. J. E. Sickle and others.

Brig. Gen. Henry J. Reilly, who has been in command of the 58th Field Artillery Brigade of the 33d Infantry Div., Ill. N.G., has resigned from the Illinois National Guard due to pressure of business in his capacity as editor and publisher of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York. General Reilly will retain his commission in the Illinois National Guard as captain of the 1st Illinois Field Artillery on his return from Europe in the fall of 1915 and served on the Mexican border with that regiment, which, in the war, became the 149th Field Artillery of the 42d Infantry Division (Rainbow). During the war he was first in command of the 149th Field Artillery and later of the 83d Infantry Brigade, both of the 42d Infantry Division.

Rear Admiral R. M. Berry, U.S.N., and Mrs. Berry have arrived at Greylock, Williamstown, Mass., and will probably remain during this summer.

Lieut. Frederic R. Whipple, U.S.A., and Mrs. Whipple have returned from Europe and spent several days in Washington, en route to Fort Monroe, the station of the Captain.

Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, Chief of Air Service, U.S.A., at the 118th commencement of the University of Vermont on June 19, received from that institution the degree of doctor of engineering.

Mrs. Craig, widow of Lieut. Col. John Marcus Craig, U.S.A., has returned to San Francisco and has taken up her residence near the Presidio. Her address in the future will be 243 8th avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Aristides Moreno has left Fort Leavenworth for the summer months and, with her two children, is visiting her parents, Lieut. Col. John M. Field, U.S.A., and Mrs. Field, at 507 North Chester road, Swarthmore, Pa., where Major Moreno will join her later.

Mrs. H. O. Lane, who was Miss Bena Field, will be with her parents, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John M. Field, at 507 North Chester road, Swarthmore, Pa., while Lieutenant Lane is at Camp Meade as an instructor for the Reserve and C. M.T.C. camps. Lieut. and Mrs. Lane will sail on the September transport for Panama, where they will be at Fort Davis with the 14th Infantry.

Col. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., and Mrs. Whitfield, who have been in Washington for several years, where Colonel Whitfield has been on the General Staff, are leaving Washington the last of June. Mrs. Whitfield will spend July and August at the summer home of her mother, Mrs. C. M. Butler, at Youngstown, N.Y., and Colonel Whitfield will go to his new station with the 6th Corps Area at Chicago, Ill.

Major William H. Hobson, U.S.A., received the honorary degree of doctor of science at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., on June 12, in recognition of his valuable services to that institution during the past three years as professor of military science and tactics. On this occasion the dean of the university expressed the favorable attitude of the faculty of that great institution toward military training and paid a high tribute to Major Hobson, during which he said: "For three years has our college been favored in a commandant of unusual ability. A man of untiring energy, extraordinary efficiency and inspiring enthusiasm, Major William Horace Hobson, of the United States Army, has written many bright pages in the history of Georgetown."

Major John J. Burleigh, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burleigh entertained at dinner at Fort Leavenworth before the hop recently at the Golf Club. The floral decorations included baskets of white and yellow daisies and yellow snapdragons. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Crosby, Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Col. and Mrs. Turner, Col. and Mrs. Van Schaick, Majors and Mesdames Cubbison, Lewis, Morrison, Thomlinson, Deveson, Gilbreath, Fleet, Miss Fuller, Major Hixon and Mrs. Holt. On June 2 Major and Mrs. Burleigh celebrated their wedding anniversary with a dinner before the dance at the Officers' Club. The guests included Cols. and Mesdames Ezra B. Fuller, Peron, Pillow, Kirtland, Wetherill, Walter S. Grant, George Baird, Eastman, Capt. and Mrs. Wilder, Major and Mesdames Wood, Marley, Preston, Wright, Chaffin and Allen.

First Lieut. Krauth W. Thom, Regular Army machine gun and howitzer instructor with the state troops, has been tendered a commission of major of Infantry, Washington National Guard, by Brig. Gen. Maurice Thompson, The Adjutant General, subject to the approval of the Chief of Staff of the Army. In making the appointment, General Thompson said he was acting under a provision of the National Defense act which permits a Regular Army officer to hold a National Guard commission under exceptional circumstances. Lieutenant Thom is now at the top of the list of first lieutenants in the Regular Army and should soon receive his commission as a captain in the Regular Service. He entered the Service during the World War, going through the second officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe to get his commission.

By direction of the President, the Distinguished Service Medal, for exceptionally meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility while serving in the Army of the United States, has been awarded to Col. Charles Elliot Warren, N.Y.N.G., of the staff of Major General O'Ryan, 27th Division. Colonel Warren is now vice president of the Irving National Bank, New York, and commands the Veteran Corps Artillery, the oldest military organization in the state. He has already received the Conspicuous Service Cross, the Medaille de la Reconnaissance from the French government and the War Cross of Honor, 7th Regiment (107th Inf., U.S.A.). During the World War, Colonel Warren served as chief of staff of General Thompson's small arms division, Ordnance Department, U.S.A.; on the staff of the Secretary of War, and as one of the Governors of the War Credits Board, Washington.

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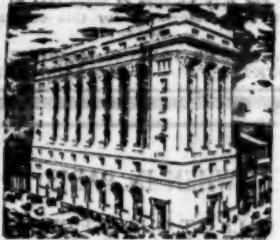
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ARMY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of War—John W. Weeks.

Assistant Secretary of War—J. Mayhew Wainwright.
General of the Armies—Gen. John J. Pershing, Chief of Staff.

Deputy Chief of Staff—Major Gen. James G. Harbord.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, ARMY.

June 28, 1922.

Total Vacancies in Each Grade.

Colonels	24	+	0	=	24
Lieutenant colonels	6	24	30		
Majors	27	30	67		
Captains	86	69	155		
First lieutenants	1,235	155	1,390		
Second lieutenants	2,694	1,390	4,084		

* The sixty-seven vacancies in the grade of major will promote sixty-nine captains due to the disqualification of Captains John S. Jadwin, Capt. and Arthur N. White, Field Art.

Last Officer Entitled to Promotion.

Lt. Col. Henry A. Hanigan, Inf., 448.
Maj. Talbot Smith, Cav., 1192.
Capt. Paul Hathaway, Inf., 3600.
1st Lt. Arthur J. Russell, Inf., 8145.
All 2d Lts. have been promoted.

Last Officer Nominated in Each Grade.

Col. J. D. Long, Cav., 419.
Lt. Col. D. A. Nolan, Inf., 1180 (confirmed
Feb. 24, 1922).
Maj. R. P. Shug, F.A., 3526.
Capt. H. P. Stewart, Cav., 7876.
1st Lt. G. W. Marvin, Inf. (confirmed Jan. 28,
1922).

Last Officer Confirmed in Each Grade.

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1922).

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate June 24.
APPOINTMENTS OF 130 CADETS TO BE SECOND
LIEUTENANTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

With Rank from Dates Indicated.**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**

June 13—C. J. Barrett, Jr., O. S. Tinkler, M. D. Taylor, H. J. Woodbury, L. J. Ramaggi, F. J. Wilson.
June 14—F. L. Beadle, F. E. Oethran.

SIGNAL CORPS.

June 13—R. W. Raynsford, W. F. Sadlier, A. Sivira.
June 14—T. H. Maddocks.

AIR SERVICE.

June 13—E. C. Lynch, A. A. Kessler, Jr., P. N. Strong, Jr., M. E. Gross, F. B. Kane, D. A. Terry, W. S. Lawton, R. W. Johnson, B. W. Chidlaw, H. G. Davidson, F. J. Woods, K. F. Pughe, O. R. Cook, J. W. Spry, F. W. Heim.
June 14—L. C. Catlett, Jr., G. Hayden, H. M. Wittkop, T. Griffiss.

INFANTRY.

June 13—E. S. Gibson, F. M. Greene, E. N. Clark, F. X. Mulvihill, T. R. Gregory, DeW. L. McLallen, C. R. Smith, H. A. Meyer, J. J. Dowling, R. E. Blair, J. D. O’Connell, L. E. Stephens, N. W. Watson, F. S. Lee, H. W. Stout, Jr., R. W. Douglass, Jr., O. L. Real, W. H. Hughes, R. V. Murphy, A. E. O’Flaherty, Jr., M. F. Grant, J. E. Rees, J. R. Pierce, L. Mathewson, G. H. Chidlaw, G. O. Willard, M. A. McDonough, T. V. Webb, H. H. Heide, E. Mitchell, Jr., W. H. Schildroth, B. D. Thorpe, C. Dean, O. A. Greening, J. E. McDonald, Jr., G. A. Taylor, P. S. Graham, A. L. Price, C. H. Dobbs, Jr.
June 14—D. M. Fowler, C. Mehegan, P. H. Raymond, O. P. Newman, R. G. MacDonald, P. S. Sears, T. E. Lewis, S. T. Vincent, P. H. Mahoney, J. C. Fry, A. F. Gilmarin.

CAVALRY.

June 13—H. E. Bodine, Jr., E. F. Thomson, E. P. Crandell, C. H. Reed, G. S. Armes, R. W. Bosserman, W. H. Kyle, G. C. Mudgett, W. W. Yale.
June 14—J. L. Ballantyne, E. C. Greiner, J. H. Stodter.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

June 13—G. H. Olmsted, H. Albert, Lt. R. J. Stewart, J. F. Uncles, G. R. Carpenter, D. J. Crawford, Du Pre R. Dance, J. H. Wallace, W. A. Burns, Jr., T. F. Straub, A. E. Kastner, Mark McClure, J. K. Whetton, R. L. Taylor, S. C. Lombard, R. S. McClenaghan, W. R. Hensley, Jr., H. T. Molloy.

June 14—C. P. Holweg, B. M. Bryan, Jr., D. Q. Harris, J. P. Kennedy, Jr., W. A. Wedemeyer.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

June 13—C. V. R. Schuyler, L. C. Leonard, W. G. Glass, C. N. Brantham, A. A. Klein, S. M. Miller, G. Anderson, M. L. Leedy, A. C. Spalding, P. McC. Smith, H. E. Tyler.

June 14—E. A. Kleinman, W. B. Goddard, D. H. Hayesden.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

Ordnance Department—1st Lt. A. C. Perrin, Inf., rank from July 1, 1920.
Air Service—1st Lt. T. H. Chapman, Q.M.C., rank from July 1, 1920.
Field Artillery—Maj. L. A. Craig, C.A.C., with rank from July 1, 1920.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

First Lts. to be captains: H. W. Lehr, Inf. (8080), from April 6, 1922; V. L. Knadler, F.A., April 10; T. C. Lull, Inf., April 12; L. S. Arnold, F.A., and T. S. Garrett, Inf., April 17; H. J. Ward, O.D., April 19; F. T. Murphy, Cav., April 20; C. G. Holmes, F.A., April 26; L. M. Van Giesen, Inf., April 27; A. E. King, F.A., April 28; A. J. Bassett, Inf., May 1; L. L. Rupert and F. A. Deroin, Inf., May 2; A. C. Croft, Jr., F.A., May 3; E. A. Kaech, Inf., May 8; E. U. O. Waters, Inf., and F. H. Gaston, F.A., May 9; J. J. Gorman, Inf., May 10; G. M. Mayer, Q.M.C., May 11; M. B. Birdseye, Q.M.C., May 12; J. E. Lynch, June 1; C. H. Starrett, Inf., June 6; A. R. Baird, Inf., June 8; J. W. Dye, Q.M.C., June 10; J. V. Lowe, C.W.B., W. R. Hazelrigg, Inf., and H. A. Dinger, A.S., June 14; E. F. Carey, A.S. (8143), June 18.

The U.S.M.A. graduates of June 13, 1922, nominated for promotion from second lieutenant to first lieutenant.

The 101 graduates of the class of 1922, C. J. Barrett, Jr., C.E., to C. H. Dobbs, Jr., Inf., are nominated 1st lieutenants, with rank from June 13, 1922.

The 29 members of the class of 1923 who were graduated with the class of 1922 on June 13 are nominated 1st lieutenants, to rank from June 14.

These nominations are in order of standing in these two classes, as shown on page 1005, this paper, June 17, and as distributed among their first nominations above, cadets to be 2d lieutenants.

MEDICAL CORPS.

To be captain: 1st Lt. S. W. Reeves, from June 19, 1922, subject to examination.

CHAPLAINS.

To be chaplain, with rank of captain: Chaplain H. N. Blanchard, from June 13, 1922.

NOMINATION RECEIVED BY THE SENATE JUNE 26.**APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR ARMY.**

To be Chief of Finance for a period of four years from date of acceptance, with rank as brigadier general from July 1, 1922: Col. K. W. Walker, F.D., vice Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance, to be retired from active service June 30, 1922.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TROOPS IN 1ST CORPS AREA.

A corrected copy of G.O. 11, June 5, 1922, 1st Corps Area Army Base, received this week, makes a number of changes in the disposition of troops different from the order as originally issued. This order appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of June 17, page 1014.

That part of the corrected order in which changes are made is as follows:

The Training Center will be reconstituted on Sept. 1, 1922, and will then consist of a small group of officers and men stationed at the Hqrs. of the 1st Corps Area. The personnel and specific duties of the reconstituted Training Center will be announced later.

The 18th Infantry Brigade (reinforced) will consist of the following units:

18th Infantry Brigade Hqrs., 5th Infantry, 13th Infantry, 7th Field Artillery (less 2d Bn.), Tank Platoon No. 1, Engineer Training Co. No. 1.

The following permanent stations are announced for the troops assigned to this Corps Area:

18th Infantry Brigade Hqrs., Fort Constitution, N.H.; 5th Infantry, Portland Harbor; 13th Infantry, Boston Harbor; 7th Field Artillery (less 2d Bn.), Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 1st Squadron, 3d Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Tank Platoon No. 1, Fort Rodman, Mass.; Engineer Training Co. No. 1, Fort Rodman, Mass.; 1st Observation Squadron, A.S., Mitchel Field; The following disposition will be made of the units of the 1st Corps Area Training Center troops dissolved by par. 2 above:

The 18th Infantry will be reconstituted as a full Infantry regiment by transfer of personnel from the 2d Corps Area and by local recruiting.

Troop L, 1st Training Center Squadron, will be absorbed by the 1st Squadron, 3d Cavalry, upon return to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Engineer Training Co. No. 1 will become a company of the 4th Engineers if final strength of Army is fixed at more than 125,000, otherwise it will be demobilized.

G.O. 22, MAY 24, 1922, W.D.

L.—Remount Board.—Sec. V., G.O. 65, W.D., 1919, relating to the foregoing subject, and its amendments, Sec. I., G.O. 181, W.D., 1919; Sec. VII., G.O. 76, W.D., 1920, and Sec. IV., G.O. 16, W.D., 1921, are rescinded. See A.R. 30-405.

H.—Preservation of the Color of Cotton Olive-Drab Uniforms.—1. In order that the outer clothing worn by enlisted men may present a uniform appearance in color, commanding officers will issue the necessary instructions to all concerned that the use of any bleaching substance having a tendency to whiten or otherwise neutralize the standard olive-drab color of cotton uniforms is prohibited.

2. Quartermaster Corps laundries are experimenting with a dye for the purpose of restoring the standard olive-drab color to cotton uniforms that have faded through frequent washings, with a view to adopting a standard formula for that purpose. When these experiments have been completed, all Q.M. Corps laundries at stations where cotton olive-drab uniforms are worn will be furnished with the prescribed formula and the necessary materials to carry the process into effect.

III.—Certain Stations Not to be Regarded as Field Duty Stations in Connection with Commutation of Quarters for Dependents.—1. Under the decision of the Comptroller General of the United States, Feb. 18, 1922 (1 Comp. Gen. 436), the following designated stations will no longer be regarded as field duty stations within the meaning of entitling personnel there stationed to commutation of quarters for their dependents under the act of Congress approved April 16, 1918, as amended by the act of Congress approved May 18, 1920:

Beaumont, William, General Hospital, Tex.
Brooks Field, Tex.
Carlstrom Field, Fla.
Chanute Field, Ill.
Charleston Ordnance Reserve Depot, S.C.
Charleston Q.M. Intermediate Depot, S.C.
Clayton, Fort, Canal Zone.
Columbus General Reserve Depot, Ohio.
Crispy Bay Ordnance Reserve Depot, Md.
Davis, Fort William D., Canal Zone.
Delaware Ordnance Reserve Depot, N.J.
Ellington Field, Tex.
Eric Proving Ground, Ohio.
Fairfield Air Intermediate Depot, Ohio.
Fitzsimons General Hospital, Colo.
France Field, Canal Zone.
Holabird Q.M. Intermediate Depot, Md.
Kelly Field, Tex.
Little Rock Air Intermediate Depot, Ark.
McCook Field, Ohio.
Mather Field, Calif.

Middletown Air Intermediate Depot, Pa.
Miller Field, N.Y.

Mitchel Field, N.Y.

New Cumberland General Reserve Depot, Pa.
Norfolk Q.M. Intermediate Depot, Va.

Ogden Arsenal, Ogden, Utah.

Pig Point Ordnance Reserve Depot, Va.

Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

Karitan Arsenal, N.J.

Ross Field, Calif.

San Antonio Air Intermediate Depot, Tex.

Savanna Proving Ground, Ill.

Schenectady General Reserve Depot, N.Y.

Scott Field, Ill.

Sternberg General Hospital, P.I.

Travis, Camp, Tex.

Tripler General Hospital, H.T.

Vail, Camp Alfred, N.J.

Wright, Wilbur, Field, Ohio.

2. The announcement of the foregoing stations as not being field duty stations is not to be construed as forming the basis for any claims for dependent commutation which may not, under the actual status of the stations prior to this announcement, have been proper claims in contemplation of the decision of the Comptroller General above mentioned.

3. The right to commutation quarters for dependents at a station other than the stations listed above must be established under the provisions of Sec. VII., G.O. 57, W.D., 1921.

IV.—This refers to the apportionment of the annual appropriation “Mileage to officers and contract surgeons.”

G.O. 23, JUNE 1, 1922, W.D.

I.—Chaplains on Army Transports.—Sec. II., G.O. 20, W.D., 1920, relating to the foregoing subject, is rescinded. See A.R. 30-155.

II.—Special Specifications for Officers’ Mounts.—Sec. V., G.O. 29, W.D., 1920, relating to the foregoing subject, is rescinded. See A.R. 605-135.

III.—Finance Department, War Department.—Par. 1 and the last sentence of par. 2, G.O. 43, W.D., 1920, relating to the foregoing subject, is rescinded. See A.R. 35-1.

IV.—Finance Department, War Department.—Par. 1, 3 and 6, Sec. III., G.O. 66, W.D., 1920, relating to the foregoing subject, are rescinded. See A.R. 35-5 and A.R. 35-10.

V.—Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, War Service Chevron, and Wound Chevron.—Subparts (c) and (d), par. 1, and pars. 2, 3, and 7 to 12, inclusive, G.O. 51, W.D., 1918, relating to the foregoing subject, and its amendments Sec. IV., G.O. 53, and Sec. V., G.O. 64, W.D., 1918, are rescinded. See A.R. 600-45 and A.R. 600-95.

VI.—War Service Chevron.—Sec. III., G.O. 65, W.D., 1919, relating to the foregoing subject, is rescinded. See A.R. 600-9

commutation of quarters for dependents is concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

**MILEAGE AND TRAVELING EXPENSES
OF OFFICERS, EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1922.**

Cir. 130, June 28, 1922, War Dept.

1. On and after July 1, 1922, except for special cases of repeated travel, hereinafter provided for, officers when traveling under competent orders without troops within the continental limits of the United States will receive a mileage allowance at the rate of eight cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route. Existing laws providing for the issue of transportation requests and for deductions to be made from mileage accounts when transportation is furnished by the United States are continued in force.

2. When orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity within the continental limits of the United States, actual and necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$7 per day for subsistence in addition to cost of transportation, will be allowed, unless mileage is specifically authorized therein. More than one round trip between places is necessary to constitute travel "performed repeatedly between two or more places." All points within a recruiting, inspection, or auditing district are considered as being in the same vicinity. Orders for repeated travel will specifically indicate whether mileage or actual and necessary expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, is to be allowed.

3. Actual expenses only, including not to exceed \$7 per day for subsistence, will be paid for travel under orders outside the limits of the United States in North America. The question whether travel is abroad or within the United States should be determined by the termini of the journey rather than by the route actually taken. An officer traveling under orders from San Francisco to New York, by way of the Panama Canal, is considered as traveling in the United States, for which he is entitled to mileage. United States v. Hutchins, 151 U.S. 542.

4. Claims for reimbursement of such actual expenses will be settled on the following basis:

a. Three meals and a lodging will be considered a full day, entitling claimant to an allowance in an amount not to exceed \$7 per day, without regard to the amount which may be paid for the various meals or for lodging during that day, except that no reimbursement will be made for expenses not actually incurred. In determining the day, the count will be made from the initial expense for a meal or for lodging incurred after departure from regular station, and will continue until the time of return thereto, without regard to the places where various meals or lodging may be taken. Any expense in excess of the maximum incurred in any one day may not be charged against the expense of any other day where the maximum expense is not incurred.

b. Meals will be allowed on the following basis: Breakfast, when time of departure is before 8 a.m., or time of return after 7 a.m.; lunch, when time of departure is before 1 p.m., or time of return after 12 noon; dinner, when time of departure is before 6:30 p.m., or time of return after 6 p.m. Hours of departure and arrival to and from station or domicile must be invariably stated on voucher. Broken days of travel, whether due to the fact that the journey occupies less than a full day, or to the fact that the day of return is less than a full day, will entitle an officer to a maximum of one-fourth, one-half, or three-fourths of the \$7 per day, regardless of the amount actually expended for a single meal or lodging. Thus, if an officer commences his first day of travel with lunch, and ends the last day of travel with a dinner, he is entitled on the last day of travel to a lunch and a dinner not to exceed a total of \$3.50. In cases where lodging is furnished by the Government, such as sleeping car or stateroom, the maximum amount reimbursable for that day will be reduced by one-fourth of \$7.

c. Claims will be confined absolutely to necessary expenses actually incurred and will be stated on W.D. Form No. 350. The provisions of Par. 735, Army Regulations, will govern with respect to the itemization of expenses, and the furnishing of receipts. No claim will be allowed for expenses which, considering the circumstances, appear unreasonable or unnecessary, or in any respect exceed the following allowances:

(1) **Travel within the continental limits of the United States.**

Actual cost of transportation, including Pullman fare, when not in excess of Government rates per transportation request.

Stateroom for night water travel, when stateroom is extra..... \$2.75 Subsistence, covering meals, lodging, bath and tips at meals and at hotels not to exceed, per day..... 7.00

Tips at hotel and at meals:

Single meals not to exceed*..... .20 Per day, at same hotel, not to exceed*..... .70

Per week, at same hotel, not to exceed*..... 3.50

Single meals or lodging (when absent from station less than a day or for broken periods of a day) including tip..... 1.75

Tips to porters on train or boat (exclusive of tips at meals):

Per day..... .50

Trips less than 10 hours..... .25

Transfer, handling and checking of baggage, not to exceed..... 1.75

Excess baggage not to exceed 100 pounds, receipt to be furnished.

Street-car fare.

Expressage and storage of official books, papers, or instruments.

(2) **Travel outside continental limits of the United States.**

Hotel bill, including lodging, subsistence, bath, tips at meals and at hotel, per day..... \$7.00

Single meals..... 1.75

Tips at hotels (including tips at meals):

Single meals, not to exceed*..... .20

Per day*..... .70

Per week at one hotel..... 3.50

Tips to porters on train or boat (exclusive of tips at meals):

Per day..... .50

Trips less than 10 hours..... .25

Fees for sea travel for the duration of the voyage, including date of embarkation and disembarkation..... 1.50

Trips of 10 days or less, per day..... 1.00

Trips of 11 to 20 days, \$1.00 for each day in excess of 10 days, per day..... 1.00

For each additional day in excess of 20 days..... .50

Actual cost of steamer chair for duration of voyage.

Transfers of baggage: Actual expenses incurred for all transfers of baggage, and payments for all excess charges on baggage, where such excess weight is not caused by articles not included in officers' regular outfit.

Actual cost of transportation when not furnished by the Government.

Miss bill on Government vessel.

For sea travel, cost of customary state-room accommodations on commercial steamers when the same is not included in the charge for passage.

Allowance for actual cost of motor or other conveyance, to cover all details of reporting, etc., and arriving at place of abode.

Allowance of actual cost of a separate compartment for night railway travel.

Allowance for suitable accommodations for all officers invalided home to enable them to travel without detriment to their health.

Fees or gratuities on Government transports are not reimbursable (25 Comp. Dec. 906).

*Provided limit of \$7.00 per day for expenses actually incurred for subsistence is not exceeded.

5. In lieu of reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses, officers performing repeated travel without troops within the continental limits of the United States in North America, may, when their orders so prescribe, be allowed a flat per diem allowance not exceeding \$6.00, exclusive of transportation charges. In cases where a per diem allowance is authorized, the orders involving repeated travel without troops will state: "In lieu of subsistence, you will be allowed a flat per diem of \$6.00 (or such lesser amount as may be designated in accordance with existing law and regulations)." For the purpose of computing the day in payment of per diem allowances, the following will govern:

a. Each consecutive period of 24 hours will constitute a day, entitling the officer to the full per diem allowance authorized in his travel orders.

b. The commencement of the day of departure will be computed from the actual time of departure from the railroad or similar station when such railroad or similar station is located within the same city or town as the designated post of duty, otherwise from the actual time of departure from the regular post of duty. The day of completion of travel will be similarly determined.

c. Periods of travel involving less than 24 hours, whether due to the fact that the journey occupies less, or that the day of return is less, than that time, will be computed on the following basis:

When in a travel status—
Less than 6 hours— $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day's allowance.

More than 6 but less than 12 hours— $\frac{1}{2}$ of a day's allowance.

More than 12 but less than 18 hours— $\frac{3}{4}$ of a day's allowance.

More than 18 hours—a full day's allowance.

6. The provisions of this circular have equal application to contract surgeons, warrant officers, Army field clerks, and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:
JOHN J. PERSHING,
General of the Armies, Chief of Staff.

**REDISTRIBUTION OF AIR SERVICE
ORGANIZATIONS.**

G.O. 25, June 20, 1922, 8d Corps Area.

So much of subpar. (a), par. 1, G.O. 22, these headquarters, c.s., as relates to Personnel, is amended so as to read as follows:

(a) **Personnel:** "The movement will be in charge of Lt. Col. A. G. Fisher, A.S., and will comprise 9 officers, 12 student officers and 150 enlisted men."

G.O. 62, JUNE 15, 1922, 7TH CORPS AREA.

Maj. R. C. Williams, C.E., having reported, is announced as Corps Area Engineer, vice Maj. F. R. Weeks, C.E., relieved.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Chief of Finance, upon his own application, is retired from active service, having reached the age of 62 years. (June 26, W.D.)

The leave on account of sickness granted Brig. Gen. E. Russel is extended 1 month. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Col. L. Wahl, A.G. (June 26, W.D.)

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. J. J. PERSHING, G. O. F. S.

Leave 1 month and 4 days to Col. E. L. Munson, G.S., about June 26. (June 21, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Col. J. L. De Witt, G.S., about July 1. (June 22, W.D.)

Col. H. C. Smith, G.S. (Cav.), from detail as a member of the G.S.C. and from assignment to War Department General Staff, effective June 30. Col. Smith's name is placed on D.O.I. (June 24, W.D.)

Maj. J. B. Ord, G.S., from assignment and duty as military attaché to The Hague, Netherlands, and from detail as an acting General Staff officer with troops, effective at such time as will enable him to comply with the order. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Col. L. Wahl, A.G. (June 26, W.D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

COL. R. C. DAVIS, ACTING THE A.G.

Leave 2 months to Maj. S. Whipple, A.G., about July 1. (June 21, W.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Maj. W. D. Cline, J.A., to New York city and sail about July 20 for San Francisco, and from there will sail about Aug. 5 for Manila for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. O. O.

Capt. O. P. Winingstad, O.D., is assigned to the General Area Depot No. 2, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Capt. E. J. Heller, Q.M.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

The following officers of Q.M.C. to Norfolk, Va., Intermediate Depot for duty: 1st Lts. J. F. Connell and J. D. O'Connell. (June 22, W.D.)

Tech. Sgt. J. Miller, Q.M.C., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. J. S. Clarke, Q.M.C. (June 22, W.D.)

Maj. J. D. Kilpatrick, Q.M.C., to Northampton, Mass., as constructing Q.M. (June 23, W.D.)

Capt. J. W. Mayben, Q.M.C., to Selbyfield, Pa., for temp. duty as Q.O., and upon com-

pletion, Mt. Clemens, Mich., for duty as Q.M. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Capt. J. P. Kelly, Q.M.C. (June 23, W.D.)

Capt. A. L. Koch, Q.M.C., now on leave, will report by letter to commanding general 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty and will join. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. R. K. Smith, Q.M.C., from Philippines to Chicago for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. D. Kearns, Q.M.C., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Maj. E. B. Gregory, Q.M.C., to Washington and report to Assistant Secretary of War for duty as War Department sales representative in China. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. A. L. McCoy, Q.M.C., from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital to proper station, Fort Benning, Ga. (June 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. J. N. Parrott, Q.M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (June 26, W.D.)

Col. J. B. Houston, Q.M.C., upon his own application is retired from active service, having reached the age of 62 years. (June 26, W.D.)

Maj. E. W. Mumford, Q.M.C., is detailed as professor Denver High Schools, Colo. (June 26, W.D.)

Cd. Clk. E. E. Rowlett, Q.M.C., is granted sick leave for 2 months about July 1. (June 26, W.D.)

Maj. T. B. Collins, M.C., to Selfridge Field, Mich., for duty. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Col. F. M. Harrold, M.C., about July 1. (June 22, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. J. D. Nourse, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave 3 months, about June 15, to Lt. Col. W. J. L. Lyster, M.C., Omaha, Nebr. (June 5, 7th C.A.)

Leave 2 months to Lt. Col. G. F. Craig, M.C., about July 1. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Maj. D. F. Winn, M.C., effective upon his arrival in U.S. (June 26, W.D.)

Maj. W. E. Cooper, M.C., to Walter Reed General Hospital for duty. (June 26, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. T. B. Collins, M.C., to Selfridge Field, Mich., for duty. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Capt. F. M. Harrold, M.C., about July 1. (June 22, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. J. D. Nourse, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave 3 months, about June 15, to Lt. Col. W. J. L. Lyster, M.C., Omaha, Nebr. (June 5, 7th C.A.)

Leave 2 months, about June 16, to Maj. H. S. Rush, D.C., Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (June 15, 7th C.A.)

1st Lt. C. E. Callery, D.C., is honorably discharged the Service, with 1 year's pay. (June 26, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. E. St. C. Wren, D.C., to Washington to Army Medical School for duty. (June 28, W.D.)

Leave 3 months, about June 16, to Maj. H. S. Rush, D.C., Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (June 15, 7th C.A.)

1st Lt. C. E. Callery, D.C., is honorably discharged the Service, with 1 year's pay. (June 26, W.D.)

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE CORPS.

Capt. W. L. Phares, M.A.C., to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to 2d Lt. R. E. Humes, M.A.C., about Aug. 1. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to 2d Lt. A. T. Houck, M.A.C. (June 24, W.D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. J. R. Underwood, V.C., is assigned to station at Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

ENLISTED MEN, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

St. Sgt. W. T. King, M.D., to Mitchel Field, N.Y., for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C. OF F.

Maj. E. C. Morton, F.D., to Boston, Mass., 1st Corps Area, for duty as property auditor. (June 21, W.D.)

Maj. G. R. Doane, F.D., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave 3 months, under exceptional circumstances, to Maj. H. E. Pace, F.D., about July 1. (June 19, 2d C.A.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJ. GEN. L. H. BEACH, C. OF E.

Capt. J. D. Cleary, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., on Sept. 1 as student officers at Engineer School: Capts. J. B. La Guardia, R. M. McCutchen, R. H. Tompkins, E. B. Murray, G. W. Gillette, P. E. Bermel, B. Smith, J. M. Silkman, W. H. Waugh, P. L. Focardi, H. G. Fairbanks, E. Vandeaver, H. C. Lyons, W. E. Harris, C. S. Hammond, C. B. Falley, H. R. Cole, H. S. Gillette, J. E. Langley, F. W. Moore, J. G. Little, F. W. Deck, 1st Lts. G. M. Steese, J. H. Stevenson, W. H. Wheeler, C. E. Wade. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 6 days to Maj. R. S. Thomas, C.E. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 10 days to Maj. F. O. Harrington, C.E., about July 18, with permission to leave to leave U.S. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Capt. B. M. Harlow, C.E., June 25. (June 23, W.D.)

Capt. R. K. Munroe, C.E. Miller Field, N.Y., to temp. duty in N.Y. city until Sept. 1, when he will proceed to Camp Humphreys, Va., for duty as student officer at the Engineer School. (June 24, W.D.)

Maj. C. F

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Intermediate Depot, Fairfield, Ohio, for duty.
(June 24, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to 1st Lt. M. E. McHugo, A.S., about July 1. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Maj. J. D. Beardan, A.S., about July 1. (June 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. B. T. Burd, Jr., A.S., to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty and pilot training. (June 26, W.D.)

Capt. F. Hale, A.S., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., for duty. (June 26, W.D.)

Capt. V. Parsons, Jr., A.S., to Fort Benning, Ga., to the Infantry School for duty. (June 26, W.D.)

Capt. G. E. Brower, A.S., to Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., for temp. duty with the summer training camp and upon completion of this duty Capt. Brower will proceed to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for duty and for a course of instruction at the Engineering School about Sept. 1. (June 26, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN (COL.) J. T. AXTON, C. OF C.

The resignation of Chaplain R. J. Fox of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 26, W.D.)

Chaplain H. J. Geiger from treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., to proper station, Chanute Field, Ill. (June 26, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJ. GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C. OF C.

Capt. H. C. Mandell, Cav., Aug. 1 to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Col. J. J. Boniface, Cav., is attached to 13th Cav. and to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty with regiment. (June 21, W.D.)

Par. 17, S.O. 139, W.D., June 15, directing 1st Lt. W. F. Godson, Jr., Cav., to proceed to his home and await retirement, is revoked. (June 21, W.D.)

Maj. C. W. Latimer, Cav., is assigned to 13th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

1st Lt. S. C. Page, Cav., is assigned to 2d Cavalry Brigade, Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Capt. W. W. Cox, Cav., is assigned to 8th Cav., Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Col. A. C. Nissen, Cav., to Omaha, Neb., for duty as corps area signal officer, relieving Maj. W. N. Hughes, Jr., S.C., who will proceed to Washington to chief signal officer for duty in his office. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. W. S. Valentine, Cav., to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty as corps area signal officer, relieving Maj. D. Olmstead, S.C., who will proceed to New York city to General Intermediate Depot for duty as officer in charge signal section that depot. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave 1 month about July 1, to Maj. J. F. Stevens, Cav. (June 20, 6th C.A.)

Maj. A. M. Milton, Cav., to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. G. H. Millholland, Cav., is assigned to 3d Cav., Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Maj. H. R. Smalley, Cav., is assigned to 1st Cavalry Division, effective June 30, and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. P. H. Sherwood, Cav., is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves of 1st Corps Area. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Col. O. W. Bell, Cav., about July 1. (June 26, W.D.)

Capt. M. D. Holmes, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (June 26, W.D.)

Capt. G. G. Ball, Cav., from attachment to 9th Cav. and his name is placed on D.O.L. (June 26, W.D.)

Maj. H. R. Smalley, Cav., to Fort Leavenworth, not later than Sept. 4, to General Service Schools as student officer. (June 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. C. W. Leng, Jr., Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (June 26, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJ. GEN. W. J. SNOW, C. OF F.A.

Sick leave 2 months to Capt. W. P. Bledsoe, F.A., about June 22. (June 21, W.D.)

Capt. M. R. Rice, F.A., to home and await retirement. (June 21, W.D.)

Maj. W. W. Hess, Jr., F.A., to Army War College for temp. duty until Sept. 1, then to Fort Sill, Okla., to Field Artillery School for duty as student. (June 21, W.D.)

Leave 3 months, on account of sickness, to 1st Lt. H. B. Lewis, 73d F.A. (June 18, 6th C.A.)

Capt. F. D. Sharp, 11th F.A., from assignment to that regiment and his name is placed on D.O.L. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. P. Mallett, F.A., is detailed as assistant professor University of Illinois, Urbana, and to temp. duty with summer training camps at Camp Custer, Mich. (June 22, W.D.)

The following officers, attached to 1st F.A., upon completion of temp. duty at Camp Pike, Ark., will proceed to Fort Sill, Okla., and join regiment to which attached: Maj. J. B. W. Gorey, Capt. A. W. Long, P. C. Harper, J. G. Coxeter, A. M. Post. (June 23, W.D.)

Col. W. D. Newbill, 3d F.A., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves of 9th Corps Area. He will sail from New York about July 20 for San Francisco. (June 24, W.D.)

Maj. F. O. Wallace, F.A., to Washington to Chief of F.A. for duty in his office. (June 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. F. E. Hopkins, F.A., is assigned to 3d F.A. and to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

1st Sgt. W. A. Mize, 10th F.A., is detailed to duty with California N.G. as sergeant-instructor of F.A. (June 24, W.D.)

1st Sgt. J. Burke, 10th F.A., is detailed to duty with Utah N.G. as sergeant-instructor of F.A. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Maj. T. G. Gottschalk, F.A., about July 10. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave 1 month to Col. C. E. Stodter, Cav., about July 1. (June 26, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. F. W. COE, C. OF C.A.

1st Lt. A. F. Cameron, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., to San Francisco and report to Army retiring board for examination. (June 21, W.D.)

Capt. E. H. Freeland, C.A.C., to duty with Organized Reserves of 4th Corps Area. (June 22, W.D.)

Maj. G. Ruhlen, Jr., C.A.C., July 31, 1922, to Fort MacArthur, Calif., for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

Lt. Col. J. D. Watson, C.A.C., from Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report June 30 for temp. duty as C.O. of O.R.C. and C.M.C. to be held at that station. (June 19, 4th C.A.)

Leave 2 months to Maj. F. A. Price, C.A.C., about July 15. (June 24, W.D.)

Resignation of Capt. J. L. Coman, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service. (June 26, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C. OF I.

The resignation of 1st Lt. W. T. O'Reilly, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 21, W.D.)

Capt. F. O. Foley, Inf., to Fort Benning, Ga., and report on Sept. 16 for duty as a member of the company officers' class. (June 21, W.D.)

Capt. M. B. Goodyear, Inf., to Fort Benning, Ga., Sept. 16 for duty as a member of the company officers' class. (June 21, W.D.)

Capt. H. A. Patterson, Inf., is assigned to 8th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Capt. H. W. Schmid, Inf., to Fort Benning, Ga., and report Sept. 16 as a member of the company officers' class. (June 21, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Col. C. Reichmann, Inf., about July 1. (June 22, W.D.)

The change in the name of Capt. R. Garcia Larrosa, P.S., to R. L. Garcia is announced. (June 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. C. M. Kolb, 11th Inf., is transferred to 10th Inf., with station at Columbus Bks., Ohio. (June 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. W. F. Joyce, 34th Inf., is transferred to 28th Inf., Fort Ontario, N.Y., for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

The following officers of 64th Inf. are transferred to 12th Inf. and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Capt. R. S. Miller and 1st Lt. J. S. Davidson. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. A. Adair, 12th Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. J. B. Lowrey, Inf., is assigned to 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Maj. J. Scott, Inf., about July 1, with permission to leave U.S. (June 22, W.D.)

1st Lt. O. L. Davidson, Inf., to sail on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco, Calif., for Hawaii about Nov. 30. (June 22, W.D.)

Col. F. D. Ely, Inf., is detailed for duty with Organized Reserves in 6th Corps Area. (June 22, W.D.)

The leave granted Maj. d'A. Fechét, Inf., is extended 3 months, with permission to leave U.S. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Capt. O. K. Wolber, Inf. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave 1 month and 15 days to Capt. C. S. Johnson, Inf., about Aug. 1. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. L. F. Sullivan, Inf., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., and will return to proper station, Camp Meade, Md. (June 22, W.D.)

Col. M. D. Cronin, Inf., is detailed for duty with O.R.C. of 3d Corps Area. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. G. H. Pendergrast, 9th Inf., from further assignment to 9th Inf. and is detailed as professor Allen Military Academy, Bryan, Tex., on Sept. 5. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. R. W. Nix, Jr., Inf., to post hospital, Fort Leavenworth, for treatment. (June 22, W.D.)

Capt. A. Boettcher, 37th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, from attachment to 18th Inf. and is detailed as assistant professor Iowa State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Ames. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. C. W. Woodward, Inf. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to 1st Lt. L. C. Boineau, Inf., about July 1. (June 23, W.D.)

Col. C. Reichmann, Inf., to Chicago for duty. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave 2 months and 20 days to 1st Lt. G. S. Pierce, Inf., D.O.L., Oklahoma Military Academy. (June 12, 8th C.A.)

Lt. Col. S. W. Anding, Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., for temp. duty with summer training camps, and upon completion thereof will comply with orders issued assigning him to permanent station. (June 23, 23d W.D.)

Capt. L. C. Dill, Inf. (Tanks), to Fort Leavenworth to Disciplinary Barracks for duty. (June 23, W.D.)

Capt. J. J. Coghlan, Inf., to Fort Benning, Ga., Sept. 16 for duty as a member of the company officers' class. (June 23, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Maj. F. B. Terrell, Inf. (D.O.L.), Manhattan, Kas. (June 23, 5th C.A.)

Cpl. F. L. Wells, Inf., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Co-ordinator, Bureau of the Budget, Washington. (June 24, W.D.)

Lt. Col. L. J. Van Schaick, Inf., report in person to commandant General Service School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as instructor relieving Col. J. M. Love, Jr., Inf., who will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. E. G. Arnold, 4th Inf., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed as assistant professor at University of Oregon, Eugene, and to temp. duty with summer training camps at Camp Lewis. (June 24, W.D.)

1st Lt. W. H. Buechner, 40th Inf., is transferred to 25th Inf., with permanent station at Nogales, Ariz., and to Fort Benning, Ga., for temp. duty until about Oct. 1. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. J. Hopkins, Inf., is assigned to 12th Inf., July 26, and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Capt. W. S. Eley, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and to temp. duty with R.O.T.C. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave 2 months, under exceptional circumstances, to Col. G. D. Moore, Inf., about Sept. 1. (June 24, 2d C.A.)

1st Lt. R. E. Jones, Inf., now at Walter Reed General Hospital, will report to Army retiring board, Washington, for examination. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave 2 months to Capt. M. G. Brislaw, Inf., to terminate at such time as will enable him to report at Fort Benning, Ga., not later than Sept. 15. (June 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. R. L. Renth, Inf., Camp Custer, Mich., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (June 26, W.D.)

The transfer of 1st Lt. J. K. Cannon, Inf., Ellington Field, Tex., to Air Service on June 13, with rank from July 1, is announced. (June 26, W.D.)

Resignation of Capt. E. H. Quigley, Inf., as an officer of the Army, to take effect July 31, 1922, is accepted. (June 26, W.D.)

1st Lt. M. M. Potter, Inf., from further treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital to his temp. station, Plattsburgh Bks., N.Y. (June 26, W.D.)

The resignation by Capt. W. F. Newton, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, with permission to visit U.S., to 1st Lt. A. Pierson, 42d Inf., to leave Cristobal June 26. (June 10, P.C.D.)

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Leave 2 months and 15 days, under exceptional circumstances, to Capt. R. J. Williamson, 34th Inf., about July 1. (June 24, 2d C.A.)

Leave 2 months and 5 days, under exceptional circumstances, to Maj. J. G. Ashburn, Inf., about June 25. (June 20, 2d C.A.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave 1 month to Maj. F. Sperbeck, P.S. (June 23, W.D.)

Maj. W. B. Duty, P.S., now on leave, will report to San Antonio, Tex., for duty as student officer at the Primary Flying School. (June 24, W.D.)

ORDERED TO WAR COLLEGE.

The following officers upon completion of duty in connection with summer training camps

July 1, 1922.

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J. H. Atkinson, retired. (June 19, 4th C.A.)
 Lt. Col. J. A. Pearson, retired, from duties as professor New Bedford High School, Mass.; to home. (June 24, W.D.)
 Col. T. B. Mott, retired, is relieved from further detail as military attaché to Belgium only. (June 26, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The transfer of 1st Lt. A. F. Grum, C.A.C., to the Ordnance Department on June 13, 1922, with rank from Aug. 20, 1910, is announced. He will proceed to Morgan Ordnance Reserve Depot, South Amboy, N.J., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Wnt. Ofcr. E. Croker to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofcr. W. Auman will report to C.O. Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofcr. L. E. Hinshaw will report to Army retiring board, Washington, for examination. (June 21, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofcr. F. C. Bauman to Philadelphia, Pa., to Q.M.C. School for duty. (June 21, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofcr. E. Croker to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (June 22, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, about Aug. 7, to Wnt. Ofcr. V. Sparks, Chicago, Ill. (June 20, 6th C.A.)

Wnt. Ofcr. L. Krom, now a patient at Letterman General Hospital, from present assignment with 3d Engrs., Schofield Bks., H.T., and is assigned to duty at Hqrs. 9th Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. Upon his relief from further treatment he will report to commanding general 9th Corps Area for assignment to duty. (June 24, W.D.)

Leave 2 months, about July 15, to Wnt. Ofcr. H. R. Wilson, Augusta Arsenal, Ga. (June 24, W.D.)

Wnt. Ofcr. L. J. Cassin to Manila, P.I., on transport sailing about Sept. 5, 1922, instead of June 6. (June 24, W.D.)

The following warrant officers, graduates of the Army Music School, Washington, from their present duties at that school and attached to the Army band, Fort Hunt, Va., for duty: J. Fisher, H. Rech and D. T. Swihart. (June 26, W.D.)

Leave 1 month, with permission to visit U.S., to Wnt. Ofcr. H. M. Beasley, to leave the department about July 5. (June 14, P.C.D.)

Leave 1 month, about July 5, to Wnt. Ofcr. J. Lambert, U.S.A., with permission to leave U.S. (June 24, 2d C.A.)

ARMY FIELD CLERKS.

Resignation of Army Fd. Clk. C. W. Person is accepted. (June 23, W.D.)

1ST DIVISION PERSONNEL CHANGES.

The following personnel of Hqrs. and Hqrs. Detachment, 1st Division, not being required at Division Hqrs. after the distribution of the units thereof, are assigned to station and to duty as indicated below:

To permanent station at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.: Lt. Col. J. T. Watson (Int.), I.G.D.; Lt. Col. H. Olin (F.D.), Maj. T. K. Spencer (Int.), G.S.; Maj. J. C. Hattie (Int.), Capt. N. G. Sandelin (Q.M.C.).

To permanent station at Miller Field, S.I., N.Y.: Maj. S. B. Akin (S.C.), Maj. W. F. Burns (J.A.G.D.); Capt. L. B. Montfort (J.A.G.D.), Capt. E. S. Bassett (A.G.D.), 1st Lt. F. J. Swanson (C.W.S.).

All the above named officers except Lt. Col. Olin and Capt. Sandelin will remain at Camp Dix on temporary duty in connection with the summer training camps and the closing up and final abandonment of the camp, until such time as their services can be spared therefrom, when they will be assigned to other duty by the corps area commander. Lt. Col. Olin is assigned to duty in the office of the corps area finance officer. He will close his disbursing accounts at Camp Dix as of June 30 and transfer all funds to Maj. R. L. Cave, F.D., who will assume the duties of finance officer, Camp Dix. Lt. Col. Olin will report to the corps area finance officer, Governors Island, for instructions.

Capt. Sandelin on completion of duties with the summer training camps at Montauk Point, Long Island, will be assigned to other duty by the corps area commander. Lt. Col. B. Palmer, G.S., and Lt. Col. G. Grunert, G.S., will remain on temp. du- at Camp Dix, N.J., until their services can be spared, but not beyond the time necessary to comply with par. 64, S.O. 129, W.D., June 3. Maj. J. S. Hatcher, O.D., will remain at Camp Dix, N.J., for station and duty, pending orders for his future assignment. (June 28, 2d C.A.)

CHANGES OF STATION OF TROOPS.

The following changes in stations of organizations were announced by the War Department June 21:

Co. H, 54th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill., to Camp Custer, Mich.

Hqrs. and Hqrs. Co., 14th Inf. Brig., Plattsburgh Bks., N.Y., to Fort Omaha, Nebr.

15th Ordnance Co., Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Camp Meade, Md.

2d Batin., 22d Inf., Fort Niagara, N.Y., to Fort McPherson, Ga.

17th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Forts Crook and Omaha, Nebr.

3d Batin., 20th Inf., Camp Travis, Tex., to Fort Sill, Okla.

1st Med. Brgt. (less Hosp. Co. No. 1 and Vet. Co. No. 1), Camp Dix, N.J., to Carlisle Bks., Pa.

Hosp. Co. No. 1, Camp Dix, N.J., to Montauk, L.I.

Hqrs. 5th C.A., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Columbus Bks., Ohio.

The following changes in stations of organizations were announced by the War Department June 28:

Cos. F and I, 6th Inf., Fort Crook, Nebr., to Jefferson Bks., Mo.

Motor Trans. Co. No. 60, Fort McPherson, Ga., to Camp McClellan, Ala.

Hqrs., 2d Batin. and Co. G, 54th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill., and How. Co. and Co. D, 54th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., to Camp Custer, Mich.

Hqrs. and Hqrs. Det., 1st Div., Camp Dix, N.J., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

4th Inf. (less 1st and 3d Batin.), Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort George Wright, Wash.

1st Batin., 4th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort Missoula, Mont.

3d Batin., 4th Inf., Camp Lewis, Wash., to Fort Lawton, Wash.

CANDIDATES FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates have been designated to submit educational certificates in lieu of mental examination, with a view to admission to the Military Academy: North Dakota—2d Dist., Edwin R. Irgens, Valley City.

Oregon—Sen. Stanfield, Walter Hall, Pendleton.
 Utah—Sen. King, Joseph Bicknell Wells, Salt Lake City. Bayard S. Chambers, 1st alt., Salt Lake City.
 Virginia—5th Dist., Rives Stultz Hodnett, Martinsville.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

S.O. 149, June 27, 1922, W.D.
 The leave granted Lt. Col. C. F. Martin, C.A., is extended one month.

Wnt. Ofcr. F. L. Taylor to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

Resignations of Capts. D. G. Clark, C.A.C., and O. B. Ralls, Jr., F.A., as officers of the Army are accepted.

Maj. A. D. Budd, Inf., assigned to duty with 4th Artillery for four years, effective Sept. 1, 1922. Maj. Budd is attached to 1st Field Artillery and to Fort Sill for duty.

First Lt. J. E. Noonan, V.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty as station veterinarian.

The leave granted Capt. F. L. Herron, Q.M.C., is extended one month.

Resignation of 1st Lt. J. H. Bedford, C.A.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Par. 11, S.O. 137, W.D., June 13, relating to Col. J. B. Cavanaugh, C.E., is revoked.

Capt. M. L. Howard, Inf., will report to Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., for examination.

Lt. Col. F. S. Young, Inf., assigned to 12th Infantry July 1, and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Col. C. B. Hogan, retired from duties with the Tennessee N.G. and from further active duty to home.

Maj. J. P. Hogan, C.A.C., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., not later than Aug. 24 for duty.

Resignation of Capt. P. M. Arnold, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Leave not to exceed thirty days to following officers, Air Service: Maj. O. Westover; 1st Lt. C. F. Bond and W. M. Connolly.

The following officers of Air Service to McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, for duty: 1st Lt. W. H. Brookley, B. C. Moffat, T. S. Van Vechten.

Lt. Col. H. N. Coates, 3d Cav., upon completion of the summer training camp at Camp Meade, will return to permanent station, Fort Meade, Va., for duty.

Leave for four months to Col. B. W. Atkinson, Inf., about Sept. 2.

First Lt. J. B. Rivers, 16th Cav., to Camp Alfred Van, N.J., for duty until Sept. 1, then report to the commandant Signal Corps School for duty as a student.

Leave 15 days to Col. J. B. Allison, G.S., about July 1.

Staff Sgt. J. Dufresne, 55th Coast Art., to Honolulu for duty at Fort Kamehameha.

Staff Sgt. A. Natafalusney, 59th Inf., assigned to the Army band, Fort Hunt, Va., for duty.

Capt. E. M. Graves, 4th F.A., transferred to 7th Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. H. E. Ruff, M.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty.

Leave for one month to Maj. A. D. Parce, M.C., about July 1.

First Lt. I. D. Coombs, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment.

Col. W. W. Harts, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Capt. A. N. White, F.A., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Field Artillery by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from June 24, 1922.

Capt. J. S. Jadwin, Cav., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Cavalry by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement as a major is announced, to date from May 2, 1922.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 118, W.D., May 20, 1922, as assigns Capt. W. L. Mays, Inf., to temporary duty with summer training camps on or before June 30, is revoked.

S.O. 150, June 28, 1922, W.D.
 Resignation of 1st Lt. W. E. Ryan, Q.A.C., accepted.

Lt. Col. F. J. Behr, C.A.C., to Camp Eustis.

Maj. T. J. Spaulding, A.G., to New York city, sailing July 20 for San Francisco, thence to Honolulu, sailing Aug. 10.

Following captains, 31st Inf., on arrival in U.S. to 9th Corps Area for temporary duty, then proceed to Fort Benning: R. H. Chance and W. A. Dumas.

Capt. M. G. Brisbaw, 31st Inf., to Fort Benning.

First Lt. T. F. Hickey, Inf., transferred to 15th F.A.

First Lt. H. W. Lehr, Inf., to Fort Benning.

The following officers to General Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., as students at General Staff School: Lt. Cols. M. S. Battle, J. M. Dunn, H. B. Grant, F. H. Lincoln, G. M. Holley, A.G.D.; W. G. Caples, C.E.; W. D. Smith, F.A.; J. A. Baer, P. J. Hennessey, B. Lear, Cav.; W. A. Alfonce, J. R. Brewer, L. O. C. Bennett, F. R. Brown, R. S. Know, J. A. Marmer, H. Pendleton, Jr., S. L. Pike, D. Potts, W. R. Standifer, H. A. Wells, G. H. White, all Inf.

Cols. G. V. Henry, Cav.; G. L. Byrads, I.C. Jenks, O. B. Rosenbaum, Inf.

Majs. F. Gilbreath, L. M. Logan, Q.M.C.; A. G. Gutensohn, J. C. Moore, S.C.; E. S. Hughes, D. K. Shurtliff, L. B. Moody, Ord. Dept.; H. C. Pratt, W. N. Hensley, A.S.; J. C. Pegram, D. H. Rodney, R. M. Campbell, G. Dillman, K. B. Edmunds, O. Foley, W. Goodey, Jr., W. W. Overton, Cav.; F. Lecocq, G. L. Wertenbaker, C.A.; O. E. Beesley, F.D.

Majs. R. H. Brannan, L. H. Hedrick, J.A.; L. Phillipson, R. E. Pickering, J. B. Richardson, A.G.; L. V. Frazier, C. L. Hall, D. McCoach, Jr., J. R. D. Matheson, C. J. Taylor, F. B. Wilby, C.E.; H. C. Gibner, P. W. Gibson, R. C. Heffebower, M.C.; F. C. Phelps, F. O. Test, C. A. Thuis, F. H. Baird, F. F. Black, A. D. Chaffin, J. M. Churchill, J. B. Corby, J. M. Cummings, E. P. Denison, J. C. Dray, R. J. Herman, S. P. Herron, J. H. Hester, E. Hunt, J. L. Jenkins, B. H. Kelly, R. P. Lemly, B. Lontz, W. C. Miller, Inf.

Majs. L. J. Ahearn, G. R. Allin, B. M. Bailey, J. A. Crane, F. A. Donist, W. D. Geary, H. W. Huntley, T. J. Johnson, P. V. Kieffer, B. G. Kirkwood, N. E. Margetts, J. P. Marley, G. H. Payne, C. Parker, K. S. Perkins, F. A. Ruggles, J. G. Lindall, Field Art.

Maj. M. F. Randolph, O.D., to Camp Humphreys, Va., Sept. 1.

Following 1st lieutenants, A.S., to Scott Field, Belleville, Ill.; W. H. Carthy, R. S. Head, I. R. Koenig, C. A. Kuntz, D. M. Reeves, C. E. Lober, E. S. Bowing.

Capt. T. S. Vose, A.S., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Capt. E. S. Tenney, M.C., to Letterman General Hospital for duty.

Maj. F. T. Boch, A.S., to Brooks Field.

First Lt. B. J. Toohey, A.S., to office Chief of Air Service, Washington, D.C.

Capt. C. R. Roberts, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

A board of officers, consisting of Maj. Gen. F. McIntyre, Brig. Gen. H. A. Smith and Col. C. Lynch, M.C., is appointed to meet July 1 to determine cause of officers placed in Class B. Capt. G. S. Woolworth, J.A., is detailed recorder.

Maj. H. L. Walthall, Inf., transferred to A.G. Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lt. Col. M. A. Elliott, Jr., A.G.D., to Washington, D.C.

Maj. W. D. Dabney, F.D., designated finance officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Maj. W. C. Gullion, A.G., to Camp Dix, N.J.

Capt. C. R. Roberts, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.

A party was given by Maj. and Mrs. F. H. Greene, June 16, in honor of the eighteenth birthday anniversary of their daughter Myrtle. The guests were served with a buffet supper and then attended a dance given at the camp Officers' Club by the Quartermaster Corps.

Miss Myrtle was the recipient of many beautiful gifts. Among the guests present were Maj. and Mrs. J. C. Hattie, Maj. and Mrs. H. E. Pace, Chaplain and Mrs. R. C. Deibert, Chaplain F. J. Berg, Capt. and Mrs. Thorud, Houston, Cameron, Conrad, Wey, the Misses McGuire, Elsa Thorud, Griffith, Brown and Christian, Capt. Maloney, Carter, Goodyear, Lts. Rice and Criswell.

Lt. and Mrs. R. F. Stone have returned from an extended automobile tour of Pennsylvania and New York. Miss Catherine Lacey, daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. E. Lacey, was graduated from Smith College, June 20, with the A.B. degree. Among the many gifts Miss Catherine received was a large bouquet of cut flowers, presented by the officers of this regiment. Col. and Mrs. Lacey attended the exercises at Northampton, Mass.

A supper party was given June 19 by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edwin J. Griffith for their daughter, Frances Elizabeth, who is soon to leave for a short vacation trip near New York city. The guests danced and played games on the lawn. Among those present were Maj. and Mrs. H. E. Pace, the Misses Thorud, Griffith, Brown and Goodyear, Lts. Rice and Criswell.

This Officers' Brown Norwegian Veal Blucher, with one inch extension top, eyelets to top half bellow tongue, fibre sheeting running from toe through heel, between welt and sole, extra heavy sole, plain toe, no box, can be used for hard service as well as semi-dress wear.

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VESSELS OF THE NAVY

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Adm. Hilary P. Jones, Cdr.-in-Ch.

Vice Adm. John D. McDonald, Battalionship Force.

Rear Adm. A. H. Scales, commander of Division Five.

Rear Adm. Ashley R. Robertson, commander of Destroyer Squadron.

Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.

Arkansas, Yorktown, Va.

Abel P. Upshur, Philadelphia.

Abbott, Bagley, Philadelphia.

Arctic, Hampton Roads, Va.

Bainbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bache, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bancroft, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Barry, Boston, Mass.

Bell, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Billingsley, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Blakely, Philadelphia.

Branch, Philadelphia.

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Bridgeport, en r. to Hampton Roads, Va.

Bridge, Hampton Roads, Va.

Bridgeport, Boston, Mass.

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Cummings, Philadelphia, Pa.

Curlew, New London, Conn.

Dale, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dahlgren, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dallas, Philadelphia, Pa.

Davis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Delaware, en r. Fort de France, Martinique.

Denebola, Charleston, S.C.

Dickerson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dixie, Philadelphia, Pa.

Downes, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dupont, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dyer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ericsson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fairfax, Philadelphia, Pa.

Florida, en r. Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Foote, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ford*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Flusser, Philadelphia, Pa.

George E. Brader, Philadelphia.

Gilmor, New York Yard.

Goff, Boston, Mass.

Goldsborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Graham, out of commission.

Gregory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gridley, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gwin, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hale, Philadelphia, Pa.

Haraden, Philadelphia, Pa.

Harding, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hatfield, New York Yard.

Herbert, Philadelphia, Pa.

Herndon, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hopewell, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hopkins, navy yard, Brooklyn.

Hulbert*, Humpreys, Norfolk, Va.

Hunt, Philadelphia, Pa.

Isherwood, Philadelphia, Pa.

Israel, Philadelphia, Pa.

James K. Paulding, Norfolk, Va.

J. Fred Talbot, Philadelphia.

Kalk, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kane, Philadelphia, Pa.

Kimberley, Philadelphia, Pa.

King, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lamson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Langley, Norfolk, Va.

Lansdale, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lansdale, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maury, Boston, Mass.

Meredith, Philadelphia, Pa.

Michigan, out of commission.

Murray, Rockport, Mass.

Neptune, Boston, Mass.

Nereus, Norfolk, Va.

Nicholson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nos*

North Dakota, Basse Terre, St. Kitts.

O'Brien, Philadelphia, Pa.

Olympia, en r. to Port Castries, St. Lucia.

Osborne, N.Y. Navy Yard.

Osmund Ingram, Philadelphia.

Owl, Yorktown, Va.

Parker, Philadelphia, Pa.

Paul Jones*

Peary*

Pillsbury*

Pope*

Porter, Philadelphia, Pa.

Preble*

Preston, Philadelphia, Pa.

Procyon, Rockport, Mass.

Prometheus, Yorktown, Va.

Proton, Newport News, Va.

Pruitt*

Putnam, Newport, R.I.

Quail, Rockport, Mass.

Relief, Yorktown, Va.

Ringgold, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rochester, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rodgers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rowan, Philadelphia, Pa.

Satterlee, Hampton Roads, Va.

Schenck, Philadelphia, Pa.

Seminole, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sharkey, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shaw, Philadelphia, Pa.

Shawmut, Rockport, Mass.

Sigourney, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stevens, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stewart*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stockton, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stringham, Philadelphia, Pa.

Swan, Portsmouth, N.H.

Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Teal, Hampton Roads, Va.

Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tillman, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tucker, Philadelphia, Pa.

Turner, San Diego, Calif.

Twigs, San Diego, Calif.

Upshur, San Diego, Calif.

Vestal, San Francisco, Calif.

Walker, San Diego, Calif.

Ward, San Diego, Calif.

Wasmuth, San Diego, Calif.

Welles, San Diego, Calif.

Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor.

Wicks, San Diego, Calif.

Williams, San Diego, Calif.

Williams, San Diego, Calif.

Wood, San Diego, Calif.

Woodbury, San Diego, Calif.

Winslow, Philadelphia, Pa.

Worden, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wyoming, Yorktown, Va.

Zellin, San Diego, Calif.

Sumner, San Pedro, Calif.

Sweeney, San Diego, Calif.

Tanager, Pearl Harbor, T.H.

Tarbell, San Diego, Calif.

Tattnall, San Diego, Calif.

Tennessee, San Francisco, Calif.

Thatcher, San Diego, Calif.

Thompson, San Diego, Calif.

Thornton, San Diego, Calif.

Tingey, San Diego, Calif.

Tunner, San Diego, Calif.

Twigs, San Diego, Calif.

Upshur, San Diego, Calif.

Vestal, San Francisco, Calif.

Walker, San Diego, Calif.

Ward, San Diego, Calif.

Wasmuth, San Diego, Calif.

Welles, San Diego, Calif.

Whippoorwill, Pearl Harbor.

Wicks, San Diego, Calif.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, NAVY.

June 28, 1922.

The following junior officers have become eligible for promotion in various grades and ranks of the Navy:

Line.	Medical Corps.
Rear Adm. J. V. Chase	R. Ad. A. M. McCormick
Capt. H. H. Royal	Capt. H. C. Cull
Capt. G. E. Davis	Capt. G. L. Wicks
Lt. Cdr. J. H. Falge	Lt. Cdr. F. L. Conklin
Dental Corps.	Supply Corps.
Lt. Cdr. A. G. Lyle	Rear Adm. L. Hunt
	Capt. T. W. Lentz
	Capt. G. R. Crapo
	Lt. Cdr. J. D. P. Hodapp
Construction Corps.	Civil Eng'r. Corps.
R. Adm. D. W. Taylor	R. Adm. F. R. Harris
Capt. G. M. Simmers	Capt. R. E. Bakenhus
Capt. H. E. Roselli	Capt. R. M. Warfield
Lt. Cdr. E. M. Pace	Lt. Cdr. R. L. Martin

ELIGIBLE FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers have become eligible for permanent promotion to the rank of lieutenant in the Chaplain Corps from June 3, 1922: R. W. Truitt, J. A. McCarthy, F. L. Albert.

Pay Clk. M. W. Shumate has become eligible for permanent promotion to chief pay clerk from July 6, 1922.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations Received by the Senate June 21.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Lt. cdrs. to be comds.: L. D. Causay, G. S. McWorter, from Dec. 31, 1921; G. E. Davis, May 2, 1922.

Lts. to be lt. cdrs.: R. H. Bennett, R. E. Bell, June 3, 1921; J. F. Donelson, Aug. 25, 1921; W. Trammell, Sept. 20, 1921; W. A. Riedel, L. B. Green, 2d; S. Pickering, W. E. Goodhue, J. L. Nielsen, J. M. Blackwell, G. A. Rood, Van L. Kirkman, Jr., P. R. Baker, Dec. 31, 1921; E. T. Oates, Jan. 1, 1922; G. D. Murray, H. R. Bogus, Feb. 11, 1922; C. Q. Wright, Jr., March 2, 1922.

Lts. (j.g.) to be lts.: T. C. Latimore, June 6, 1920; S. B. Blaisdell, April 26, 1922.

Ensigns to be lts. (j.g.) from July 1, 1920: A. R. Staudt, R. M. Dorsey, G. W. Brashears, Jr., E. R. Winckler.

Lts. (j.g.) W. H. Meyer, U.S.N.R.F., to be a lt. (j.g.) from July 1, 1920.

Lt. M. F. Eddy, U.S.N.R.F., to be an ensign from June 4, 1920.

P.A. Dental Surg. J. R. Barber to be a dental surg. (lt. cdrs.) from June 8, 1921.

Asst. dental Surgs. to be p.d.o.s. (lt.) from July 1, 1920: A. L. Burleigh, R. H. Fladeland.

Guns to be chief guns. from Feb. 6, 1921: C. B. Bradley, Jr., A. F. Featherston; from Dec. 16, 1921; J. K. Campbell, J. M. Buckley; from March 7, 1922; J. M. Patrick.

Mach. J. E. Sullivan to be a chief mach. from Dec. 28, 1920; from Nov. 30, 1921, R. J. Kingsmill, C. B. Shackleton, E. Smith.

M. A. Pittman, a citizen of North Carolina, to be an ast. surg. in the Navy, with rank of lt. (j.g.) from April 18, 1922.

Ensigns to be assistant naval constructors, with rank of lieut. (j.g.) from June 23, 1922: R. M. Watt, Jr., R. K. Wells, R. E. McShane, O. D. Colvin, Jr., P. E. Pihl, W. O. Powell, C. Shug, M. E. Serat, Jr., C. D. Wheelock, H. C. Sprague, W. Webster, Jr., R. K. Kelly.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders to Officers June 20.

Lt. Cdr. H. L. Haislip to U.S.S. Neches as Exec. Off.; C. C. Jersey to U.S.S. Texas; B. Y. Rhodes to U.S.S. Birmingham as Exec. Off.; R. H. Skeeton to U.S.S. Kanawha as Eng. Off.; G. L. Weyler to U.S.S. Oklahoma as Eng. Off.; E. M. Williams to U.S.S. Rappahannock as Exec. Off.

Lts. H. Adams to R.S. Philadelphia, Pa.; D. Blanchard to duty U.S.S. Procyon; J. H. Currier to U.S.S. Kittery as Eng. Off.; F. L. Douthit granted leave; G. M. Keller to R.S. Philadelphia, Pa.; J. C. Ricketts to U.S.S. Curlew as Exec. Off.

Lts. (j.g.) A. P. Moran, Jr., to R.S. Philadelphia, Pa.; H. R. Whittaker granted leave.

Ens. F. K. Kahn to R.S. San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. M. Jones, M.C., to U.S.S. Patoka.

Lt. J. F. Fells, S.C., to Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ch. Btan. O. T. Hurdle to U.S.S. Shawmut.

Gun. R. Cole to U.S.S. Birmingham.

Ch. Mach. O. Boldt to R.S. New York, N.Y.

Mach. F. Early to duty U.S.S. Prometheus.

Reserve Orders.

Cdrs. J. H. Boesch, N. S. Hansen; Lt. Odrs. H. J. Fredericks, W. A. Hamilton, A. Ilhardt, E. Lane, J. H. B. Meehan, J. D. Smith; Lts. I. H. Bradshaw, C. J. Brown, T. L. Burgess, A. M. Darby and C. W. Emory to home.

Lts. H. S. Ford honorably discharged active service; W. H. Turquist to home.

Lts. (j.g.) W. R. Ahearn to home; E. Dahuff honorably discharged active service; R. B. Holt, L. E. Lambert, L. C. Leever, C. J. Matzinger, H. C. Meyer, E. H. Moore and A. Nashman to home.

Lts. (j.g.) W. F. Olson to R.S. Boston, Mass.; L. Protzman and R. E. Quigley to home; C. P. Rytenberg to R.S. New York, N.Y.; G. R. Singleton honorably discharged active service; F. J. Sommer, E. A. Stein, P. V. Stephenson, L. E. Thacher, C. J. Wallen, E. Wardell and F. W. Weiss to home.

Ens. E. Caha, H. Clifford, R. D. Cronly, J. G. Doherty, J. R. Fristoe and J. Gail Hanes to home.

Ens. C. B. Heiges to R.S. Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. Jacobson, J. F. Maddock and M. W. Peconak to home; R. S. Pratt to duty R.S. Boston, Mass.; F. D. Rohrer and H. H. Roloff to home; W. Shaw to R.S. Charleston, S.C.; C. W. Wilson to home.

Orders to Officers June 21.

Lts. W. O. Bailey to command U.S.S. K-6; J. R. McKeon to R. Bks., Hampton Roads, Va.

Lts. (j.g.) J. O. Baker to duty U.S.S. Prairie. Ens. J. E. Nolan to R.S. New York, N.Y. Medical Corps—Lts. E. Frothingham resignation accepted; F. D. A. Gibbs continue duty U.S.S. California; W. W. Ruscel resignation accepted.

Lt. W. Rehrauer, D.C., to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.

Supply Corps—Lts. F. C. Dunham to R.S. Boston, Mass.; O. J. Phillips to Supply Off., U.S.S. Procyon; Ens. H. A. Rigby to Dist. Off., Radio Station, and Dist. Personnel Radio Supply Off., San Juan, P.R.

A. P. Clks. C. R. Berry to duty with Supply Off., R.S. Philadelphia, Pa.; H. N. Walling to duty with Disb. Off., navy yard, Boston.

Reserve Orders.

Cdr. M. J. Flanagan, W. H. Lee, E. F. Robinson, R. Werner; Lt. Cdr. W. R. Cutts and J. W. Dodge to home.

NAVY ORDERS

Commander-in-Chief—Warren G. Harding, President.

Secretary of the Navy—Edwin Denby.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Theodore Roosevelt.

Chief of Naval Operations—Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

Lts. (j.g.) H. V. S. Waterbury to treatment Nav. Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; P. B. Wheley to home.

Ens. H. W. Bentley, W. T. Crook, P. H. Denaler, A. T. Hickey, J. J. McCann and C. D. Motheral to home.

Ens. G. P. Helgeson to Marine Rec'tg. Sta., Minneapolis, Minn.

Orders to Officers June 24.

Cdr. D. A. Weaver to command U.S.S. Teal; T. Withers to command U.S.S. Curlew.

Lt. Cdr. W. J. Carver to U.S.S. Chaumont.

Lts. R. C. Alexander to Aid on Staff and Flag

Lt. Cdr. Dest. Sqdns., Pac. Flt.; E. P. Luker to U.S.S. Curlew; O. Nimitz to U.S.S. Wyoming; D. J. O'Connell to U.S.S. Curlew.

Lts. (j.g.) V. Benedict to U.S.S. Eagle 38; H. F. Council to Air Sqdns., Pac. Flt.; W. E. Grawford granted leave; W. J. Slattery to U.S.S. California.

Cdr. C. C. Anderson to U.S.S. H-8; B. S. Brown to R.S. San Francisco, Calif.; L. A. Brown to U.S.S. Denver; A. P. Davis to R.S. New York, N.Y.; A. B. Fowler to U.S.S. H-8; P. G. Haas to R.S. Boston, Mass.; S. H. Harrison to U.S.S. Eagle 38; C. M. Head to U.S.S. H-6; L. B. Lyons, Jr., to Dest. Sqdns., Atl. Flt.; H. A. Pinkerton to Naval Observatory, Washington; L. L. Rowe to U.S.S. Vega.

Lt. J. J. Kaveney, M.C., to R.S. San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. H. Duthie, C.C., to duty 11th Naval Dist.

Lt. (j.g.) W. P. Roop, C.C., to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Bttn. J. C. Lindberg to R.S. New York.

Bts. G. Payne and Guns. G. J. Armour to U.S.S. H-6; L. B. Lyons, Jr., to Dest. Sqdns., Atl. Flt.; H. A. Pinkerton to Naval Observatory, Washington; L. L. Rowe to U.S.S. Vega.

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Ch. Machs. C. N. Koch, W. H. Muehlhausen, and Mach. J. H. Chinian to U.S.S. Curlew.

A. P. C. K. C. R. Berry to duty with Supply Off., U.S.S. Riegel.

Reserve Orders.

The following officers are ordered home: Lt. Cdr. J. W. R. McGowan, T. J. Virden; Lts. E. J. Quillan, A. B. Robinson; Lts. (j.g.) J. F. Larkin, R. H. Leek, A. J. Miller, H. C. Ruf, G. D. Stowman; Ens. C. B. Heiges, G. P. Helgeson and L. G. Kaufman.

Orders to Officers June 26.

Lt. Odr. C. Y. Johnston to duty Air Squadrons, Atl. Flt., reporting about July 15.

Lt. Odr. H. B. Le Bourgeois to U.S.S. Denebola as repair ofr.

Lt. F. W. Connor to U.S.S. Eagle 11 as torpedo ofr.

Lt. K. Dunwoody to temp. duty R.S., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. T. G. Fisher to duty Naval Academy for post-graduate course in engineering.

Lt. F. S. Gibson to Dest. Sqdns., Atl. Flt.

Lt. G. D. Price to temp. duty Bureau Ordinance, Washington.

Lt. H. W. Stratton to U.S.S. Beaver as torp. ofr.

Lts. P. L. Haynes to Air Sqdns., Atl. Flt.

Lt. W. H. Wynn (M.C.) to Navy Rtg. Sta., New Orleans, La.

Lts. (j.g.) L. E. Bray to U.S.S. Rappahannock and H.D.A.S.; W. F. Olsen to R.S. New York, N.Y.

Lt. C. J. O'Neil and Ens. J. J. Manning to home.

Late Navy orders will be found on page 1076.

JUNIOR OFFICERS, MARINE CORPS.

June 28, 1922.

Confirmed. Eligible for promotion.

Col. F. M. Wise Col. R. M. Cuts

Lt. Col. R. B. Sullivan Lt. Col. E. B. Miller

Major Oliver Floyd Maj. G. A. Johnson

Capt. D. E. Fox Capt. F. Fisk

1st Lt. H. J. Norton 1st Lt. M. L. Lowther

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

JUNE 21—Lt. Col. A. S. Williams to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Capt. J. H. Parker appointed A.Q.M.; R. B. Dwyer to Rtg. Dist. of San Francisco; R. E. West granted 1 month's leave; F. D. Creamer to M.B., Quantico, Va.

1st Lts. H. D. Campbell and W. G. Farrell to N.A.S., Pensacola, Fla.; K. B. Collings to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo, revoked; A. E. Benson to M.D., U.S.S. California.

1st Lt. J. L. Moody to Department of the Pacific.

JUNE 22—Brig. Gen. J. H. Pendleton to temp. duty at San Diego, Calif.

Maj. V. I. Morrison granted 1 month and 4 days' leave.

Capt. J. H. Fay to M.D., N.A.D., Fort Mifflin, Pa.; T. Dwight to M.B., Quantico, Va.; O. P. Matteson to Commandant 1st Naval Dist. until July 3; M. C. Gregory granted 2 months' leave.

1st Lt. M. A. Edison report to Commandant Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., for duty M.B.

JUNE 23—Capt. L. Shepherd granted 21 days' sick leave; G. B. Erskine granted 1 month's sick leave.

1st Lts. W. P. Lentz granted 22 days' leave; A. E. Benson granted 1 month's leave; J. A. Mixson granted 15 days' extension of present leave.

JUNE 24—Lt. Col. F. E. Evans to Marcorps Rtg. Bureau, Philadelphia.

Maj. W. P. Upshur to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

P. H. Torrey from Haiti to School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth; H. W. Stone to M.B., Quantico, Va.; E. N. McClellan granted 1 month's leave.

Maj. C. C. Riner and Capt. A. E. Cressy from Santo Domingo to United States.

Capt. H. D. Linnett granted 1 month's leave.

Capt. T. A. Secor and 1st Lt. J. T. Wright to M.B., Quantico, Va.

1st Lts. G. Nielsen and M. L. Lowther from Santo Domingo to United States.

2d Lts. B. B. Freedel, M. H. Cain and H. W. Leeper honorably discharged M.C. Reserve.

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The opportunity is really unusual. The men who are accepted will, regardless of their former experiences, have to spend time in training and learning our work.

While it is not absolutely essential, yet those who have been Officers in the Army and Navy can by the very nature of our work more easily adapt themselves to it.

The men engaged will actually be building up a business for themselves. It is a real opportunity and only real, earnest, ambitious men of good education, experience and address will be selected.

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Major of Cavalry, over twenty years' service, retired for slight physical disability, desires any honorable employment which will add to his income. Box 53, c/o Army and Navy Journal, N.Y.

New York; Q.M. Clk. J. H. Swan to Marcorps Rctg. Bureau, Philadelphia.

JUNE 26—Col. B. H. Fuller granted 15 days' leave.

Lt. Col. T. C. Turner to temp. duty at Gettysburg, Pa., until July 5.

Majs. C. Anzrum leave extended for 1 month;

E. P. Fortson sick leave extended until date of reporting at Naval Hospital, Washington.

Capt. A. H. Turner assigned duty as representative Hqrs. Marcorps at spring maneuvers, U.S.M.C., Gettysburg, Pa., in addition to regular duties.

Capt. C. Grimm granted 1 month's leave.

1st Lt. W. Elmore and 2d Lt. H. T. Nicholas granted 1 month's leave.

2d Lt. J. M. LaMond, M.C.R., honorably discharged Marine Corps Reserve.

Q.M. Clk. H. W. Blazek to temp. duty at navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JUNE 27—Majs. M. E. Shearer to temp. duty at Philadelphia, Pa.; F. S. N. Erskine leave extended for 1 month.

Capt. D. S. Barry to temp. duty at Gettysburg, Pa.; R. S. Hunter will stand detached Aug. 7.

2d Lt. K. F. Ward, M.C.R., to duty at M.B., Quantico, Va.; detached July 15, to home and from active duty.

Coast Guard

Secretary of Treasury, A. W. Mellon.
Assistant Secretary, Col. Edward Clifford.
Captain Commandant, W. E. Reynolds.

COAST GUARD NOMINATION.

Nomination Received by the Senate June 24.
Btan. (L) H. Wilcox to be district superintendent in the Coast Guard of the United States, to take effect from date of oath, to fill an existing vacancy.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

JUNE 16.—Btan. (L) Amos P. Teft to Station No. 60, as officer in charge.

JUNE 17.—Lieut. H. R. Seares to temporary duty as assistant inspector and captain of the port, Chicago, Ill.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Cahoka arrived at San Diego on June 16, and at San Pedro on June 20.

The Mojave sailed from Seattle on northern cruise on June 20.

The Seminole arrived at Norfolk on June 17.

The Tamaroa rescued the crew of thirty-three persons from steamer Bella, which sank at four a.m., June 18, in 2640 N. 7440 W. She arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on June 20.

Until further notice the mailing address of the Mojave will be "Care of Postmaster, Seattle, Wash."

CONGRESS NOTES.

The Senate on June 23 passed the bill S. 3690, authorizing the President "to appoint, by and with advice and consent of the Senate, Lowe Hayden Bibby, who graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy on June 2, 1922, an ensign in the U.S. Navy, to rank next after Ensign Robert McC. Peacher: Provided, That such appointment shall be regarded, to all intents and purposes, as having been made upon his graduation from the U.S. Naval Academy, and as though his resignation which became effective June 2, 1922, had not been accepted."

Late Navy Orders

(Continued from page 1075)

Orders to Officers June 27.

Cdr. G. E. Davis to command Submarine Div. 4; G. N. Hayward to home, relieved all active duty; T. A. Kittinger to command U.S.S. Bridge.

Lts. M. J. Connolly to Battleship Sqn. 4, Pac. Flt.; D. E. Cummins to command U.S.S. R-2; R. H. English to command Submarine Div. 8; W. J. Hart to instruction duty Eastern District, Garden City, L.I., N.Y.; A. E. Smith orders to continue Navy Regt. Sta., New York; J. H. Stevens to Air Sqdns., Pac. Flt.; W. D. Thomas to Naval Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.

Lt. (j.g.) R. G. Waldron resignation accepted June 30.

Ens. W. B. Hollingsworth to Air Sqdns., Pac. Flt.; E. W. Sheppard to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Cdr. W. Bertholf to U.S.S. Mississippi; J. J. Hannigan to U.S.S. Arizona; C. T. Hutchins to U.S.S. New Mexico.

Lt. A. T. Bidwell to U.S.S. Argonne.

Lts. S. E. Bray to S-48; S. Donely to U.S.S. Kaweah; R. L. Mitten to U.S.S. Rama.

Ens. L. K. Barry to U.S.S. Idaho; C. T. Wootten to U.S.S. Rama.

Ch. Btsn. E. Heiman to U.S.S. Rail.

Gun. J. R. Fallon to U.S.S. Beaver.

Following officers to Naval Academy for duty with Navy rifle team: Ens. G. T. Boldizar, C. J. Cater, J. P. Clay, H. S. Duckworth, W. L. Maden, A. Henderson, W. L. Holm, D. L. Madeira, W. B. Pape, J. G. Sampson, C. E. Voegel.

Following Medical Corps officers to R. Bks., Hampton Roads: Lts. J. A. Marsh, W. G. Rowe, C. G. Terrell.

14. Cdr. G. R. French to Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Lt. W. A. Buck, S.C., to course instruction Harvard University.

Supply Corps—Lts. W. E. Morton to U.S.S. Antares; V. H. Wheeler to Naval Training Sta., Newport, R.I. Lts. (j.g.) J. H. Skillman to R.S., Mare Island, Calif.; T. F. Woodward to Bureau Navigation. Ens. G. W. Armstrong to Divs. 1 and 2, Mine Sqdn. 1, Atlt. Flt.; J. E. Wood to Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lts. A. C. Milne and D. Royce, C.C., to Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Ch. Pharm. N. W. Parks to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.

A.P. Cks. E. F. Lahey to commissary store, Naval Academy; T. J. Manning to commissary store, navy yard, Boston.

Reserve Orders.

Lt. Cdr. O. R. Besvilaqua to home.

Lts. J. W. Eaton, G. R. Tothill, and Lt. (j.g.) E. L. Lineberry to H.D.A.S.

ARMY NOTES.

The Ordnance Department has worked up a very satisfactory boat-tailed bullet. This bullet is being used in the 1922 National Matches at Camp Perry and is being considered for use with the service rifle. So far it has given excellent service. The department is also having great success with tracer ammunition.

Staff Sgt. Edward Gordon, 10th Cav., U.S.A., on duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., deputy grand chancellor, state of Kansas, has organized Mountain View Lodge, No. 50, Knights of Pythias, and Mountain View Company of the Uniformed Rank in the 10th U.S. Cavalry. The chancellor commander of Mountain View Lodge is Corp. Thomas Brown, Service Troop, and the captain of Mountain View Company is Staff Sergeant Andrew Lewis, Headquarters Troop.

Troops E, F, G and Headquarters Troop, 14th Cavalry, U.S.A., gave a smoker to the Service Troop of the regiment at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 22, in honor of their victory in the Chapel Attendance Competition. The regimental band furnished the music. Col. R. A. Brown presented the banner and Capt. R. C. Woodruff, commanding the Service Troop, made a reply to the complimentary remarks of Colonel Brown. The remainder of the program consisted of singing, recitations, instrumental music, boxing and wrestling, minstrels, dancing and refreshments.

The Infantry Board has recently conducted exhaustive tests for field telephones. The board found that the most satisfactory telephone seems to be the EE-5 and has recommended that this type be modified and samples sent to the board for further testing.

The Infantry Board desires to obtain a dynamometer. This is a costly instrument and is used in testing the draw-bar pole of vehicles. The office of the Chief of Infantry would appreciate information from any officer or enlisted man as to the location of such an instrument.

First Lieut. E. W. Gruhn, 59th Inf., Fort Gibbon, Alaska, has submitted for consideration a proposed pay card which seems to possess considerable merit. Lieutenant Gruhn was a former instructor at the Infantry School, both at Fort Sill and Fort Benning.

The new price list of clothing has just been issued by the War Department and is known as Special Regulations No. 40.

Some of the branches have recommended that a small, compact drafting equipment set be made to replace the present sets which are now furnished by the Engineer Corps. It has been found that several of the items are rarely used, and the claim is made that a small, compact set, on account of its light weight, would be just as serviceable.

In line with a policy of several of the branches for the exchanging of visits of officers to each other's headquarters and schools, Major R. W. Kingman, office of the Equipment Section of the Chief of Infantry's office, visited the Finance school, Fort Hunt, Va., on June 1.

Col. W. G. Caples, Corps of Engineers, has submitted for consideration a rough design of wirecutters, and the Infantry Board has been asked to submit its views on the merits of a device of this kind.

The Chief of Ordnance has approved the issue of extra machine gun carts for the battalion of the 64th Infantry, now stationed at Fort Washington. These carts are to be painted and placed in first class condition for use during parades and ceremonies. Stationed so close to the Capitol, this battalion has been called on several times, as has the 3d Cavalry at Fort Myer, Va., for parades and escorts. The fine appearance and soldierly conduct of these men has always been commented upon both by the civilians and the press.

The Equipment Section of the office of the Chief of Infantry has submitted to the War Department tables of basic allowances covering equipment and supplies for the Infantry School, Fort Benning, and the Tank School at Camp Meade.

The Infantry Board has recently conducted an exhaustive test of night firing devices for machine guns. During the war several methods of aiming machine guns were improvised, among them being illuminated paint, flashlights, etc. It is hoped to adopt some simple means of aiming machine guns at night without the necessity of using delicate electric bulbs and similar equipment.

The War Department will not authorize the wearing of leather belts by enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the District of Washington. A recent request from the Infantry Board for some of these belts in order to try them out so as to improve the appearance of the enlisted men at Fort Benning has been disposed of.

Why so-called economists insist on charging the costs of all wars to the Army and Navy is one of the mysteries of the ages.

Even the New York Sun, which is noted for its policy of economy, believes there is a limit below which the Army cannot safely be cut. The Sun suggests that Congress leave at least enough men to keep up a screen fire of m-th balls to protect the Army supplies now on hand.

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WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 28, 1922.
Mrs. Reynolds entertained on Thursday with a tea for Mrs. MacArthur; Mrs. Lafamme and Mrs. Gauthier poured. On Tuesday Mrs. Dravo gave a farewell tea for Mrs. MacArthur; Mrs. Timberlake, poured tea and Mrs. MacMillan served ice-cream and assisting were Mmes. Card, Thompson, Surles, Weaver and Scofield.

Gen. John Biddle, who has recently returned from Europe, and his cousin, Miss Ogden, of New York were week-end guests of Col. and Mrs. Carter. Col. and Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Robinson have gone on a week-end motorizing trip to Elmira.

Mrs. Bethel, wife of Col. Walter Bethel, and her daughters, the Misses Frances, Elizabeth and Marguerite Bethel, have arrived and will spend the summer at the Villa, Highland Falls. Mrs. E. R. Stuart and the Misses Elsie and Mary Stuart will also spend the summer here.

Col. and Mrs. Conrad Babcock have been spending a few days here visiting their son, Cadet Babcock. At the cadet home on Saturday Mrs. Danford received with Cadet Baldwin. Mrs. Buckner gave a luncheon on Wednesday for her mother, Mrs. Blanc, and for Mmes. Robinson, Reynolds, Carter, Lewis Brown, G. V. Strong, Wilson, MacMillan and Bonesteele.

Mrs. Pendleton entertained a house party last week at her summer home at Fisher's Island; among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, Col. and Mrs. Danford, Maj. and Mmes. Card, Homey and Prichard.

Col. and Mrs. Greene are visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Douglas Greene. Col. and Mrs. Carter's guests on Sunday were Mrs. Stuart and Miss Mary Stuart. On Friday Lt. and Mrs. Gauthier gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. G. V. Strong, Col. and Mrs. Alexander and Maj. and Mrs. Kenner. Mrs. Alexander gave a tea on Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. G. V. Strong; the hostess was assisted by Mmes. Kenner, Hadnett, Gauthier, and Alan Pendleton.

Maj. and Mrs. Goetz of Boston spent a few days recently with Col. and Mrs. Danford. Maj. and Mrs. MacMillan's guests at dinner on Sunday were Col. and Mrs. G. V. Strong. Col. and Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner on Monday for Col. and Mrs. G. V. Strong. Col. and Mrs. Alexander's guests at Sunday supper were Col. and Mrs. G. V. Strong, Col. Holt and his guest, Mr. Peters, of Cleveland.

Maj. and Mrs. Reinhardt's guests at dinner on Thursday were Col. and Mrs. Danford, Maj. and Mrs. Butcher. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harding of Short Hills, N.J., and two children were guests of Maj. and Mrs. Harding for a few days recently.

Mrs. Weaver gave a dinner on Wednesday for her two house guests, Miss Kathleen Carter and Miss Beatrice Brown of Ohio, and for Miss Anne Zell, Miss Betty Goodlow, Miss Ruth Slaughter and Miss Consuelo Asensio. Miss Anne Zell is the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Gatchell.

Miss Frances Butler of Maine, Miss Ruth Sturdevant and Miss Helen Small of Boston are guests of Maj. and Mrs. Small. On Saturday Maj. and Mrs. Waltz entertained with a buffet supper for the Misses Butler, Sturdevant and Small and Miss Veda Hulen of Texas and Cadets Johnson, Burns, Gullette, Stephens and Dudley. Miss Veda Hulen is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Levy.

Audette Lafiamme celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary on Saturday with a party for young friends, including Janet Danford, Betty Hineman, Helen Wilson, Anne Lee Brown, Louise MacMillan, Eleanor Bonesteele, Dodo Hocker, Eleanor Harding, Frances Cramer, Dolores Asensio, Bobby Van Volkenburg, Louise Ryer, Jimmy Dorst, Bobby Strong, Sandy Sturz, Beatrice, Jack and Ellen Daly, Bolivar Sturz, Forrest Harding, Tommy Cramer and Billy Lafiamme.

Philip and Betty Gage celebrated their birthday anniversaries, which occur in the same week, by a joint party for young friends on Monday. Philip was ten years old and Betty eight. Among those there were Helen Hines, Betty Young, Rebecca Newcomer, Eleanor Bonesteele, Dorothy Donaldson, Louise MacMillan, Janet Danford, John Slaughter, George Griswold, Laddie O'Hara, Bill Butcher, Harrison and Brooks Wilson, Gabriel Asensio, Dan and Jack Daley.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 28, 1922.

Mrs. Conrad S. Grove, wife of Lieut. Grove, U.S.M.C., who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nevett Steele, this city, for two weeks, has sailed from New York for Haiti by the Panama line, in order to join Lieut. Grove, who is aid to the commandant at Port-au-Prince.

Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd will spend the months of July and August at York Harbor, Me. Mrs. Allan F. Westcott, wife of Prof. Westcott, has left for Brockville, Ont., where she will spend the summer. She is recovering from her recent illness.

Prof. Arthur Newton Brown, the librarian of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Brown will spend July at Summerfield, Blue Ridge Mountains, and will go to Maine for August. Captain Sydney K. Evans has returned to the Naval Academy after a brief visit to his sister in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Carlos Cusachs was hostess Friday at a bridge supper. Her guests included Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Comdr. and Mrs. Douglas L. Howard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James Parker, Mrs. L. M. Lee of Baltimore, Comdr. Paul J. Dashiel, Kenneth Brown of Long Island, Lieut. Comdr. J. Harrison Colhoun, and E. Pendleton Turner of New York city.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James Parker are visiting the former's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Parker, at Newport, R.I. Comdr. and Mrs. Samuel Graham will spend July at Charmian, in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. S. Bryan have taken the "Hyphen House" on East street, Annapolis, recently vacated by Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lord.

With the approval of Rear Adm. Henry B. Wilson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, who has a high opinion of the game, soccer will be put on a firm basis next fall and a better series of games played than ever before. These dates have been fixed: Nov. 1, Baltimore Polytechnic; 11, Pennsylvania State; 12, Swarthmore; 22, St. John's; Dec. 9, Lehigh; 16, University of Pennsylvania. But one of these dates, Nov. 11, on which St. Xavier plays here, conflicts with the schedule of the regular eleven. Tom Taylor will continue as soccer coach.

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Notice to Post Exchange and Supply Officers:

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FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., June 15, 1922.

Major and Mrs. Hughes entertained Thursday evening to a farewell dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Col. and Mrs. Muller were the other guests.

Major Varvel entertained Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Misses Winters and Spencer, and Capt. Lowrey, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson left Tuesday for Fort Snelling.

Col. and Mrs. Gilbreth entertained Wednesday evening at a five-table bridge in honor of Mrs. Metcalf of St. Paul and Capt. and Mrs. Ellis.

Miss Erhart entertained June 13 at a delightful luncheon for Mmes. Williams, Fries, McClure, Johnson and Rucker.

Hu Meyer and Howard Gilbreth graduate Friday from South High School. Howard Gilbreth will attend West Point; Hu Meyer, Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tenn.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Bremerton, Wash., May 29, 1922.

The officers of the 11th Destroyer Squadron were hosts at a dinner dance on May 26 at the officers' club.

Mrs. V. L. Cottman, who has returned to Bremerton for the summer after a winter in California, was honor guest at a bridge luncheon given on May 26 by Mrs. Kindleberger, wife of Capt. C. P. Kindleberger, M.C., U.S.N. The guests included Mrs. Cottman, Madame McBride, Mmes. Ivan C. Wettenell, Carl Gamburg-Anderson, Harriet Brown, E. B. Gaynor, S. W. Oake, R. W. Wuest, M. C. Shirley, M. H. Anderson, H. S. Harding, W. R. Johnson, R. L. Grassitt, T. C. Anderson and Campbell H. Brown.

Rear Adm. John A. Hoogewerff and Mrs. Hoogewerff left the yard on May 26 for San Diego. After a short visit with their son, Comdr. Hoister Hoogewerff, at Coronado, they will join the class of 1881 on the transport Henderson for the trip to Japan. To compliment Rear Adm. and Mrs. Hoogewerff on the eve of their departure Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Ridgeley entertained at dinner on May 28. Additional guests included Capt. and Mrs. Kindleberger and Comdr. and Mrs. R. L. Irvine.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. C. Shirley entertained at luncheon May 21 for Comdr. and Mrs. B. H. Dorsey and Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Johnson.

Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Hanson left for San Francisco on May 20 and will remain there until the sailing of the transport Argonne, which they will take for the East coast via Panama. Mrs. Hanson on May 17 was the guest of a large bridge luncheon at the officers' club, at which Mrs. E. B. Gaynor was hostess.

Comdr. and Mrs. James B. Willson were hosts at dinner on board the receiving ship Philadelphia on May 16 in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Hanson. Moving pictures followed. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Kindleberger, Comdr. and Mrs. M. C. Shirley, Irvine and Shirley.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. M. C. Shirley were dinner hosts on May 18 at the officers' club in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Ralph T. Hanson and for Comdr. and Mrs. Lande, Irvine and James. Another affair for the Hansons was

a dinner given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. S. Bullard on May 14. Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Malone were additional guests.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John A. Hoogewerff were dinner hosts on May 16, complimenting Capt. and Mrs. George E. Marvell, who are in port while the Arizona is at the yard. The guests included Capt. Ivan C. Wettenell, Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Ridgeley, Madame McBride, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Forbes and Lieut. and Mrs. I. B. McDaniel.

Congratulations are being extended to Lieut. Thomas J. Cushman and Mrs. Cushman on the birth of a son, Thomas Cushman, Jr., on May 22.

Mrs. Harriet W. Brown entertained at an informal dinner on May 20 for Dr. Brand, father of Comdr. C. L. Brand, and Comdr. W. W. Bush. Complimentary to her sister, Mrs. V. L. Cottman, Mrs. Harriet W. Brown entertained at a dinner at the officers' club on May 25, having as guests Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Kindleberger, Comdr. and Mrs. S. W. Cake and Lieut. Comdr. Roger Paine.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., June 15, 1922.

Chaplain Francis L. Albert, U.S.N., has returned from leave and has established an office in building No. 6, naval repair base. With the increasing number of men on duty at the base, additional facilities are being installed, including a new library and reading room in the west end of the mess hall. An entertainment program has been inaugurated with the opening concert on Tuesday evening.

Sponsored by the 11th Naval District, Rear

Adm. Roger Welles, commanding officer, "Fo'c'sle Follies of 1922," a minstrel show, vaudeville and girl revue, was put on at the Spreckels Theater for three nights this week for the benefit of the U.S. Naval Aid. Joining Adm. Welles in backing the entertainment were Rear Adm. Guy H. Burrage and Chief of Staff Cronan. A high-class entertainment was given and a large sum was realized.

Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon F. Grant, U.S.N., have returned from their trip in the North and are now at home to their friends at 631 C Avenue, Coronado.

During the visit of the Secretary of the Navy and party here last week announcement was made, through local representatives, of the plans to construct an Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. building in this city at a cost, including equipment, of approximately \$750,000, of which sum the national organization is to furnish \$600,000.

Mrs. Cassius Carter has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Van A. Webster, at San Antonio. She was accompanied home by her son, Lieut. C. R. Carter, U.S.A., who has been on a month's leave from his station at New York city.

Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell entertained with a luncheon at her home on Point Loma on Friday in honor of Mrs. Roger Welles and Mrs. Denby, wife of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Frank von Teesmar were hosts Thursday evening at a dinner at Hotel del Coronado in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. George Barnett, U.S.M.C. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Hershner, U.S.N., have gone North on a two weeks' automobile outing trip, during which they will visit friends in San Francisco. Ena and Mrs. Bascom S. Jones have as their guests the former's father,

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the evening bridge club last night, serving a delicious supper after the game. Among the guests playing were Col. and Mrs. Rand, Major and Mrs. Bayley, Major and Mrs. White, Capt. and Mmes. Tully, Brinkley, Barrett, Rice and Schweickert, Capt. Ogden, Mrs. Chambliss, Mrs. Webb, Miss Webb, Mrs. Edward Burnham and Miss Hyland of San Francisco, and Mrs. Limbocker of Monterey, Calif.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., June 2, 1922. Rear Adm. and Mrs. J. S. McKean entertained at dinner for Major Gen. J. H. Pendleton, who was here inspecting the barracks. He was house guest of Comdr. and Mrs. P. G. Lauman. Mrs. C. J. Peoples, wife of Rear Adm. Peoples, was hostess at a large bridge party in her Berkeley home last week.

Mrs. Ralph Skylstead was the incentive for a bridge tea given on Tuesday by Mrs. S. Livingston Wilson, the guests including Mmes. Odell, Harris, Perkins, Thomas, Calhoun, and Steel of San Pedro. Mrs. Madeline Wood entertained at her Vallejo home last week for her sister, Mrs. C. V. McCarty, just returned from Samoa, where Comdr. McCarty has been stationed for the past year. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Duane, Mrs. Catherine McColl and Lieut. E. W. Poore were among the guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward H. Duane were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. L. L. Dean at Belvedere. Miss Katherine Packard of Manhattan Beach has been here on a visit to Mrs. J. J. Bartholdi, who entertained at a supper party for her Friday, others present being Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Hayes, Lieut. and Mrs. Rees Skinner, Lieut. G. C. Wright and Lieut. I. O. Rodgers.

Comdr. and Mrs. Sherwood A. Taffinder last week visited Capt. and Mrs. L. M. Cox on their way to Yellowstone Park to spend a week or two before sailing for the East coast on the Argonne. Comdr. Taffinder has been ordered to Newport News. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. S. B. MacFarlane entertained at dinner in their honor.

Comdr. and Mrs. U. R. Webb are shortly to leave here for the Asiatic Station, the former to Yokohama as commanding officer of the Naval Hospital. On Thursday Mrs. A. J. Geiger gave a bridge tea complimentary to Mrs. Webb.

Capt. and Mrs. Donald Curtis entertained at a dinner last week complimentary to Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Steele. Mrs. J. M. Reeves is being warmly welcomed by the many friends she made when Capt. Reeves was last stationed here. Mrs. Reeves has been abroad, and their son, who has been studying art in Rome, accompanied her on the return trip.

Mrs. E. A. Randall gave a bridge tea last Wednesday for Mrs. U. R. Webb. Several affairs were given for Comdr. and Mrs. L. S. Border before their departure for Bremerton. Among these was a supper, presided over by Capt. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell. Those present included Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. G. Coman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leo Lindley, Mrs. William Harris, Capt. A. Bronson, Comdr. John Manchester, Lieut. Comdr. Adolph Schmidt.

Mmes. Cuthbert J. Cleborne, William Sullivan, S. L. Wilson and H. Hollinger were guests of Mrs. W. L. Calhoun at a bridge luncheon last week. Capt. and Mrs. M. E. Reed's dinner last week was attended by Comdr. and Mrs. L. S. Border, Brig. Gen. J. M. Pendleton, Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Odell, Comdr. and Mrs. C. S. Kerrick, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leo L. Lindley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. G. Coman.

Mrs. Charles F. Osbourne was hostess at a card party last week for Mmes. Lindley, Davis, Conard, Coman, Curtis, Thomas, Calhoun, Lauman, and Miss M. Hamlin. Mrs. John Boecker, wife of Capt. Boecker, has arrived from Honolulu on a visit to friends in San Francisco and will shortly leave for Los Angeles, where she will spend some time with her aunt, Mrs. A. H. Busch.

Comdr. and Mrs. Harvey R. McAllister entertained at a dinner dance at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, last week, for Capt. and Mmes. Spear and Landenberger, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Helm, Dillard, Stalnaker and McAlpin. Rear Adm. William Fullam has arrived from Washington to join Mrs. Fullam and their daughter, Mrs. Raymond Welsh, with whom the former has been visiting at Burlingame for some time. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh gave a large luncheon in honor of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Fullam last week. The Fullams are to return to Washington in the course of a few weeks.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 10, 1922. Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, accompanied by his aid, Major L. T. Gerow, arrived June 6 on an inspection tour by airplane from College Station, where units of the R.O.T.C. were inspected. Gen. Farnsworth and Major Gerow reviewed the 2d Division on Pershing Field Friday morning. Friday afternoon he inspected Camp Bullis, where Infantry companies are on the range. A visit was also made to headquarters of the 8th Corps Area as guests of Col. Thomas H. Slavens, chief of staff.

Col. and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach entertained June 9 at dinner at the Mengor Hotel, honoring Major Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth. Covers were laid for twenty-two. Col. Thomas H. Slavens was host to a stag dinner June 7, complimenting Gen. Farnsworth. The guests included Gens. Dickman, Lewis and Smith, Cols. Buck, Wolfe, Ovenshine, Laubach, Shuttleworth, Lincoln and Cochran.

Mrs. A. E. Saxon entertained June 8 with a bridge luncheon. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis were guests of the officers and ladies of the 20th Infantry on an outing given at Land's Park, New Braunfels.

Major and Mrs. John A. Faegelow entertained with a dinner party for Gen. and Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Col. and Mrs. Lincoln, Major and Mrs. Lackland, Mrs. Eli Hertzberg, Major and Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Jessie Homaney, Mrs. Manning, Capt. and Mrs. Montague.

Mrs. Henry Hart was hostess at a luncheon at the country club in honor of Mrs. Thomas F. Lowe, wife of Major Lowe, who has come to the city to locate.

Major and Mrs. Philip Goldwell were hostesses at a dinner for Majors and Mmes. Wheeler, Murphy, Taylor and Pigott, and Capt. Brockbrink. Mrs. R. E. Moore gave a bridge luncheon complimenting Mrs. H. E. Lewis, who will leave shortly for West Point.

Brig. Gen. Charles J. Treat has joined his daughters—Mrs. Archibald Arnold and Mrs. Butler, and son, Joe Treat, at Cape Cod, Mass. Mrs. George McReynolds entertained with a tea June 6 in honor of Mrs. Philip W. Thurber, who is leaving Sunday for England. Assisting were Mmes. McBride and Gaffey.

Mrs. Bradley, guest of Col. and Mrs. Slavens,

has left for Cincinnati. Mrs. Jed Roe left Friday for Camp Custer, Mich., to join Capt. Roe. She was accompanied by Miss Phyllis Corbusier, who will visit at West Point.

Mrs. Clifford Pickering entertained at bridge June 7 in honor of Mrs. Walter R. Pick, who leaves for Washington, D.C., where Major Pick is to be stationed.

CRISPY FIELD.

San Francisco, Calif., June 12, 1922.

Major and Mrs. George H. Brett entertained at a farewell dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. Kiel, who are going East on a three months' leave and will visit in Omaha and Michigan. Among other affairs given for Lieut. and Mrs. E. C. Kiel was a dinner with Mrs. H. A. Halverson as hostess, and a farewell breakfast in the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Maxwell.

Mrs. H. H. Arnold and Mrs. George H. Brett flew to Sacramento to the '49 celebration. The trip was made in an Ansco plane piloted by Capt. Lowell H. Smith. Majors H. H. Arnold and George H. Brett followed in De Havillands.

The officers of Crispy Field and their wives planned a novel surprise party for Mrs. H. H. Arnold in honor of her birthday anniversary. A buffet dinner was served, after which there were several tables of bridge. Those present were Majors and Mmes. H. H. Arnold, George H. Brett, M. F. Davis, Max Stockton, George C. Beach, Jr., Capt. and Mmes. A. W. Smith, A. F. Herold, Capt. Lowell H. Smith, Lieuts. and Mrs. R. E. Self, B. R. H. Smith, W. A. Maxwell, J. W. Benton, W. R. Sweeny, W. C. Goldsborough and H. A. Halverson.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Corozal, C.Z., June 11, 1922.

Misses McBride, Steele, Beckham and Kenworthy of Fort Amador were hostesses at a surprise party and dance Saturday for Miss Coleman.

Lieut. and Mrs. Swartout of Fort Clayton are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy.

Mrs. Varian, house guest of Major and Mrs. Cudlipp of Gaillard, has sailed for her home in New York. Capt. and Mrs. Townsend of Fort Amador were hosts Saturday at a bridge supper for Majors and Mmes. Watts, Spurgin, Lieuts. and Mmes. Harter, Hanchett, Meyers, Mrs. Turnbull, Miss Coleman, Capt. Bucher, Lieuts. Kilbourne and Allen. Col. Webber has returned to Quarry Heights after several weeks spent in South America.

The Corozal morning bridge club met with Mrs. Dean Monday. Major Ridley has returned to Quarry Heights after a leave spent in California. Mrs. Perry was hostess Tuesday to the Fort Amador bridge club. Col. and Mrs. Williams and Col. Wheeler of Quarry Heights returned Tuesday from a two weeks' trip to Costa Rica.

Major and Mrs. Wildrick of Quarry Heights complimented Mrs. Sneed with a birthday anniversary swimming party and breakfast Tuesday for Mmes. Golding, Terrell, Wilkinson and Jean Terrell.

Mrs. Dowman, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Swarthout of Fort Clayton, left Wednesday for her home in Georgia. Mrs. Ladue of Corozal was hostess at a bridge luncheon Wednesday for Mmes. Baird, Raymond, Ball, Bogman, Matson, Gallagher, and Miss Ladue. Miss Coleman, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Meyers of Fort Amador, sailed Wednesday for the States after an extended visit here.

Col. and Mrs. Steele entertained the Fort Amador bridge club Wednesday. Mrs. Randall of Fort Clayton was hostess at a bridge luncheon Wednesday for twenty-eight. Capt. and Mrs. Perry of Fort Amador entertained Cols. and Mmes. Steele, Beckham, Webber, Majors and Mmes. Smith, Spurgin, Capt. and Mrs. George at a supper and bridge Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Dean of Corozal were dinner hosts to Major and Mrs. Towler, Miss King and Lieut. Taylor Friday. Major and Mrs. Davis of Quarry Heights presided at a dinner Friday for Cols. and Mmes. Walker, Hess, Nugent, Brown and Ennis. Mrs. Pettit, wife of Lieut. Homer B. Pettit of Corozal, returned Friday after several months' visit in Virginia.

Fort Amador was the scene of a black and white costume ball Saturday evening when Mrs. Hall, wife of Lieut. Hall, U.S.N., won the prize for the most effective costume. Col. and Mrs. Tracey were dinner hosts before the hop to Cols. and Mmes. Ellis and Beckham, Major and Mrs. Tilton, Mmes. Castileman and Swarts, Capt. Tausig, U.S.N., and Hon. Constantine Graham.

Major and Mrs. L. M. Smith gave a hop supper for Cols. and Mmes. Nelson, Fairchild, Brown, and Major and Mrs. Spurgin. Miss Lee Steele was a supper hostess to Col. and Mrs. Steele, Misses McBride, Ladue, Kenworthy, Lieuts. Chamberlain, Flory, Curtis.

Major Walbach of Fort Amador was host to a bridge supper Sunday for Majors and Mmes. Harmon and Giffin, Capt. and Mrs. Turley, Van Doren.

Capt. Tausig, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the Cleveland Sunday for Cols. and Mmes. Tracey, Walker, Comdr. and Mrs. Ryden, Lieut. Hall, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hall, and Mrs. Turnbull.

Mrs. Jones entertained the Corozal Bridge Club Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Bucher are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.

Capt. and Mrs. Gallagher of Gaillard spent Tuesday with Col. and Mrs. Ladue. Col. and Mrs. Steele of Fort Amador entertained Col. and Mrs. Tracey, Majors and Mmes. Giffin and Spurgin at a bridge supper Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred Taylor left Wednesday for a visit to Costa Rica.

Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Major and Mrs. Davis of Quarry Heights, was hostess to ten girl friends on her twelfth birthday anniversary Tuesday. Mrs. Wildrick of Quarry Heights entertained ten at a bridge luncheon Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Ladue of Corozal presided at a dinner Wednesday for Gen. Sturgis, Col. and Mrs. Ennis and Bishop and Mrs. Morris.

Major and Mrs. Tilton were hosts to the Fort Amador Bridge Club Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Fisher on Thursday were dinner hosts to Cols. and Mmes. Walker, Ladue, Ennis, Nugent, and Major and Mrs. Goldthwaite. Mrs. Bullock of Corozal was hostess at a tea Friday for forty friends. Mmes. Ackerman, Evans, Riley and Bogman assisted the hostess.

Capt. Graham West sailed Friday on the Cristobal for the States, where he will spend a four months' leave. Mrs. L. M. Smith of Fort Amador was hostess at a bridge tea Friday for twenty-six. Capt. and Mrs. Dean of Corozal gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Fairchild and Major and Mrs. Palmer.

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Questions and Answers

Questions having to do with military or naval matters will be answered in this department as soon as possible after their receipt, or, lacking space, by mail, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent. Communications must in all cases be signed, giving the correct name and address of the inquirer.

G. N.—Under the old regulations, service stripes were given of the color of the arm for each enlistment. Thus, it might be that a soldier would wear one blue service stripe, two yellow ones and a red one, thereby indicating that he had served one enlistment in the Infantry, two in the Cavalry and one in the Artillery. Credit was not given in the Regular Army for periods of enlistment served in the National Guard. Under present regulations all service stripes are olive drab. For enlistments in the Regular Army the background is dark blue; enlistments in National Guard, buff. Service stripes are 5/16 by 2 1/4 inches and are not to be confounded with war service chevrons, which are V-shaped, gold for each six months overseas and blue for one period of less than six months' service overseas. The silver chevrons for six months' service on this side are no longer authorized, the Victory Medal serving the purpose.

A. B. M. asks: In accordance with the new pay law what pay period will apply to a commissioned warrant officer with the following service: Nine years enlisted, two years warrant and three years commissioned warrant?

Answer: A commissioned warrant officer with the service as stated would be in the first pay period. After three years he will go to the second period.

J. M. N.—The 3d U.S. Volunteer Infantry arrived in Cuba Aug. 17, 1898, and left Cuba March 30, 1899.

NAVY ENLISTMENT.—The new Pay Law effective July 1, requires re-enlistment within three months from date of honorable discharge to receive gratuity. Accordingly men who fail to re-enlist within three months will not be re-enlisted except as first enlistment ratings or under special instructions issued by the Department, according to memorandum just issued.

R. L. H. asks: Having noticed in Army and Navy Journal of June 24 that G.O. 21, May 18, 1922, in regard to the reorganization of C.A.C. is out, would like to know if there will be a company at Fort Dade, Fla., on or after July 1, 1922?

Answer: At the present time there is a caretaking detachment at this station. The order you state simply changes the numbers. Nothing is contemplated to station a full C.A.C. company at Dade.

J. W. G. asks: Interpretation of par. 39 (f), S.R. 120, 1921, and A.R. 686, 1913, in relation to Cir. 224, W.D., 1921, in the following hypothetical case: A loses his clothing under circumstances which to the satisfaction of his C.O. are thoroughly explained and justifies the loss as not due to his fault or neglect, and furnishes affidavits to support this fact. Can the supporting documents be used, in lieu of survey, as a voucher to reimburse him with lost articles from quartermaster?

Answer: This is answered in the negative. You must have a report of survey. During the war this was waived, but it is not in force now.

MR. SGT. W. H. L. asks: On March 20, 1922, there was an examination held for enlisted men of the Regular Army for commissions. (1) How many enlisted men in the Service took this examination? (2) When will notification of results be sent out?

Answer: (1) Forty-six. (2) Not determined.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

A surgeon, assistant surgeon, or passed assistant surgeon may be detailed as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and while so detailed shall receive the highest shore pay of his grade, according to Rev. Stats. 1375. The Comptroller General says that this section can have no application so as to confer on a medical director when detailed as assistant to the Bureau of Surgery the "highest shore pay of his grade." A captain, Medical Corps, U.S.N., acquires no right to any higher pay by reason of his detail as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The Comptroller General, interpreting the law which provides highest pay of his grade for a Pay Corps officer detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, says that a pay director so detailed should receive the shore pay of a captain after fifteen years' service.

A staff sergeant who was entitled under the law to transportation for his wife and child "when he was ordered to make a permanent change of station" delayed his dependents' travel over nine months, that his wife "might take a much needed rest." He asks reimbursement of the transportation expense paid by him for their delayed travel to his new station. The Comptroller General disallows the claim for the reason that a limit of 60 days was the requirement in force at time the change of station was ordered, and that the delay was a matter of his own choosing. "The transportation of his dependents was not 'when' the claimant was ordered to make his change of station."

The fact that a member of the Naval Reserve Force may have performed in the first quarter of a year drills equal in number to the maximum number of drills required yearly does not confer on him the right to be paid in that quarter the full yearly amount of retainer pay. The retainer pay is in consideration of an agreement to respond to call to active duty with the Navy and if the contract of agreement be terminated no obligation remains and the consideration fails. No retainer pay can accrue to a member after the term of membership in the Reserve has lapsed by an expiration of enrollment or by a discharge. The cases in point ruled upon by the Comptroller General were those of several members of the N.R.F. whose contracts of enrollment were terminated for convenience of the Government Sept. 30, 1921, and who between July 1 and Sept. 30 had performed the maximum number of drills required yearly.

A captain of National Guard submitted a claim for pay at \$240 per year for fifteen

days' duty while attending an encampment, this pay to be in addition to the pay to which he was entitled, during this tour of duty, as an officer of corresponding grade in the Regular Army. The Comptroller General points out that the same section (109) of the National Defense Act which provides that captains commanding National Guard organizations "shall receive \$240 a year in addition to the drill pay herein presented," says that "pay under the provisions of this section shall not accrue to any officer during a period when he shall be lawfully entitled to the service pay as an officer of corresponding grade in the Regular Army."

In the matter of appointment of retired officers or enlisted men of the Army or Navy to positions in the Veterans' Bureau, the Comptroller General places retired enlisted men on the same basis as retired officers in the matter of holding dual office under the Government. If neither the retired pay nor the salary in the Bureau amounts to \$2,500 per annum, both retired pay and Bureau salary may be received by one and the same person without regard to the aggregate rate.

A first sergeant on Jan. 6, 1918, was kicked by a mule and as a result was confined to hospital until Jan. 10, 1920, when he was discharged on s.c.d. On March 2, 1918, he was reduced to grade of sergeant and received the pay of such grade, without protest, until the date of his discharge. A year and a half later he files claim for difference of pay between the two grades, his attorneys citing the provisions of A.R. 276 and basing the claim upon the clause which is here printed in italics:

"A non-com. officer may be reduced to the ranks by sentence of a court-martial, or on the recommendation of the company commander, by the order of the commander having final authority to appoint such non-commissioned officer, but a non-commissioned officer will not be reduced because of absence on account of sickness or injury contracted in the line of duty."

The Comptroller General says that the limitation applies only to the matter of reduction to the ranks, as quoted above from A.R. 276, and has no bearing whatever upon the provision found in A.R. 278, that "the captain will select the first sergeants from the sergeants of his company and return them to the grade of sergeant without reference to higher authority."

The Comptroller General sustains a settlement made in the case of a captain of Cavalry by which was disallowed his claim for mileage from San Francisco to Hampton Roads, Va., via the Panama Canal, 5,828 miles, on the U.S.N. transport Henderson, and in which claimant was found indebted to the Government in the sum of \$73.94, difference between the mileage paid him by an Army disbursing officer from San Francisco to Washington, less his actual expenses for sea travel (\$40.10) and mileage from Hampton Roads to Washington (\$8.28). The contention of claimant that his travel was "in the home waters of the United States" and therefore entitled him to mileage is found not sustainable. The decision says in part: "An officer on the active list traveling under orders could not elect the route via Panama because of the time involved, and if that route is required by his orders it must be held to be sea travel within the meaning of the act of June 12, 1906."

OPINIONS OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL U.S. NAVY.

The prosecution's evidence in a case was chiefly that of two witnesses. The first testified not as to facts within his own knowledge but merely gave his opinion, the basis of which was the unsworn statement of a third party whom the accused had had no opportunity to confront or cross-examine at the preliminary investigation. The second witness testified as to what the account books of the third party stated concerning the matter at issue, but failure to produce the account books themselves was not explained nor was testimony offered to prove the books would have been admissible as "regular entries in the course of business" if they had been offered in evidence. In rebuttal of above testimony the defense introduced some contradictory evidence.

Hold: That the prosecution's testimony was hearsay and by the general rule of the civil courts was admissible because not specifically objected to. But in all cases there is a certain discretion left to the judge in the admission of testimony and a court may, of its own motion, exclude or strike out incompetent evidence at any time before the jury retires, or the trial is finished in naval practice.

In this case the accused had introduced evidence tending to contradict the prosecution's hearsay, his valid objection to other incompetent hearsay testimony of the first witness had been improperly overruled, and the court had allowed the judge advocate and the second witness to make an improper use of a document introduced solely to refresh the witness' memory by making the document a material and integral part of the witness' evidence, all of which would tend to make the accused believe that further objection to hearing testimony on the part of the second witness would be useless.

In view of the foregoing facts the Department felt some doubt of the legality of the accused's convictions, which was accordingly set aside.

A specification under the charge "Conduct to prejudice of good order and discipline" alleged accused had aided and abetted another man in commission of a theft. In the trial of the case accused objected to a member on the ground that he had made a preliminary investigation. The challenged member made no reply, but the court failed to sustain the challenge of the accused.

Hold: (1) Specifications under "Conduct to prejudice of good order and discipline" showed accused was a principal in the second degree to a theft and should therefore have been directly charged with the latter offense, although failure to do so did not invalidate the charge.

(2) The court erred in not sustaining challenge; it devolved upon the member either to decide he had made a preliminary investigation, or, if he had, to state he had not formed an opinion, or could give accused a fair trial notwithstanding he had formed an opinion. Failure of the member to reply to the challenge led to the inference that he considered himself disqualified. For this reason the Department set the entire case aside.

The law recognizes only one Christian name. The insertion or omission of, or mistake in, a middle name or initial is immaterial.